

Machine Learning for Design

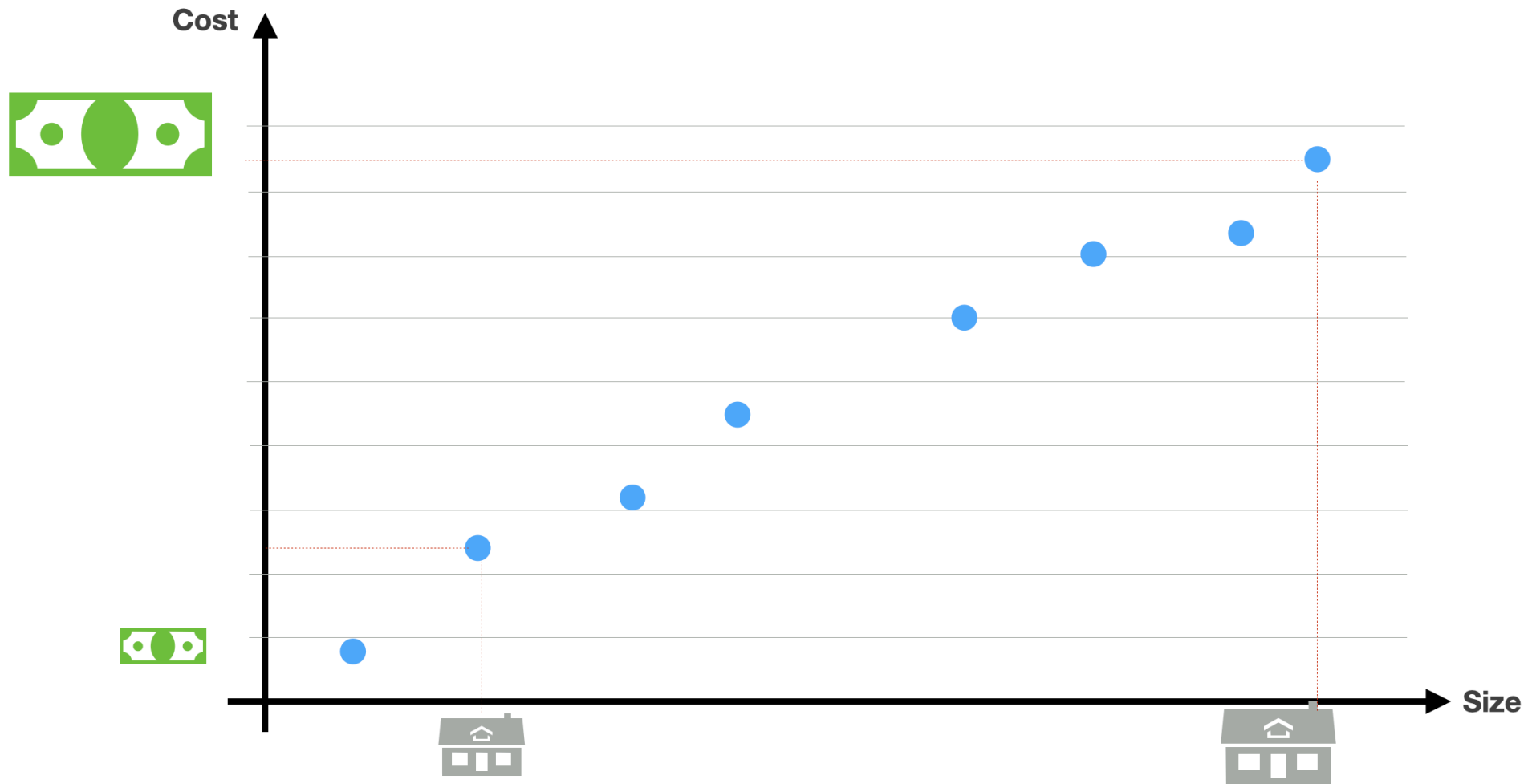
Lecture 3

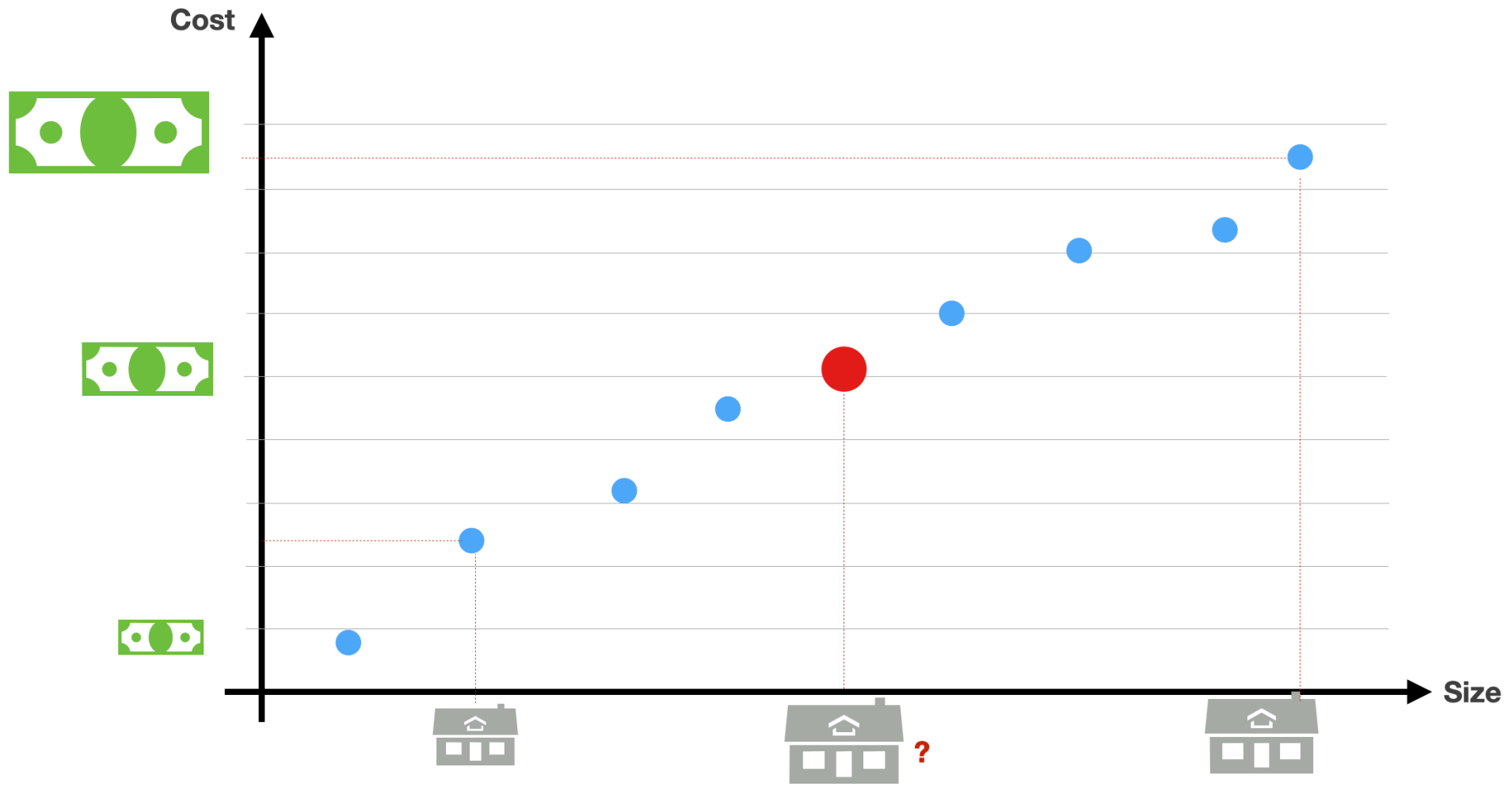
Machine Learning for Images. *Part 1*

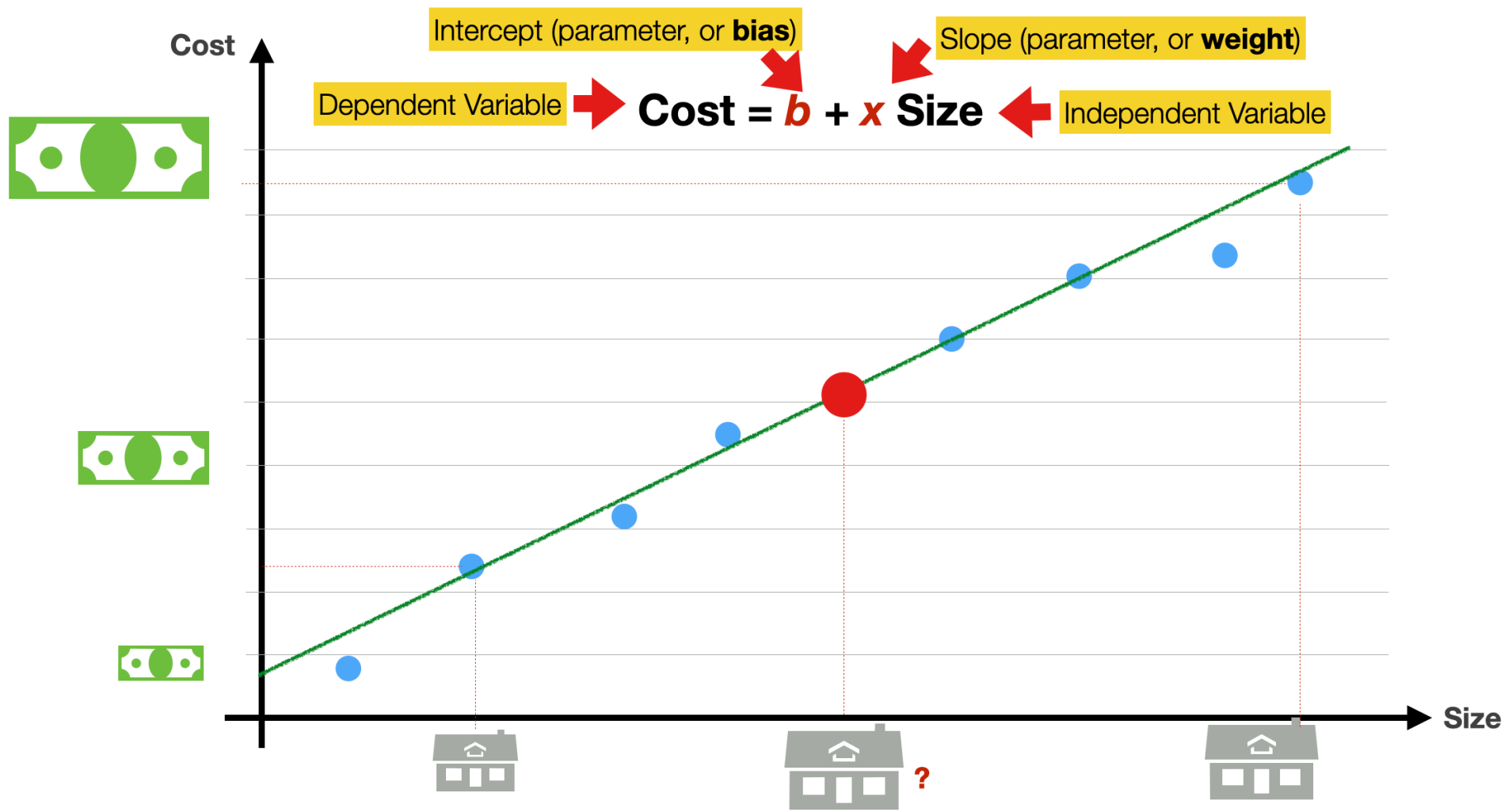
A bit more on regression and classification

**And your very first contact with
(deep) neural networks**

Linear Regression



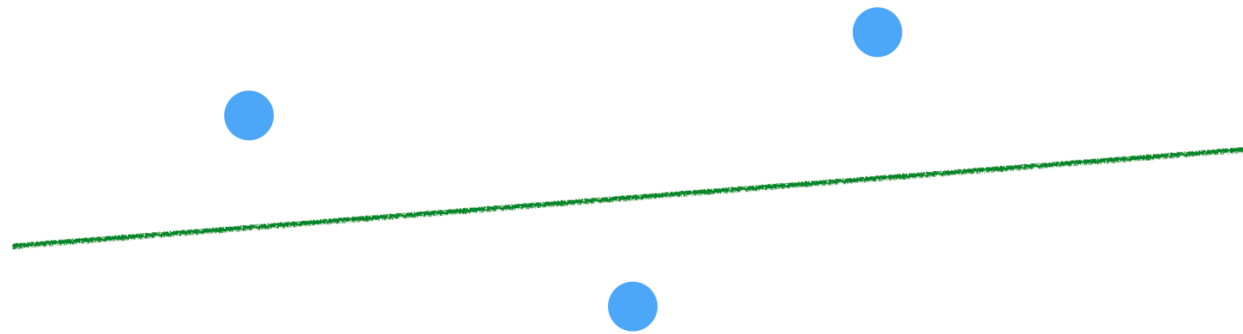




Cost = x Size



Cost = x Size

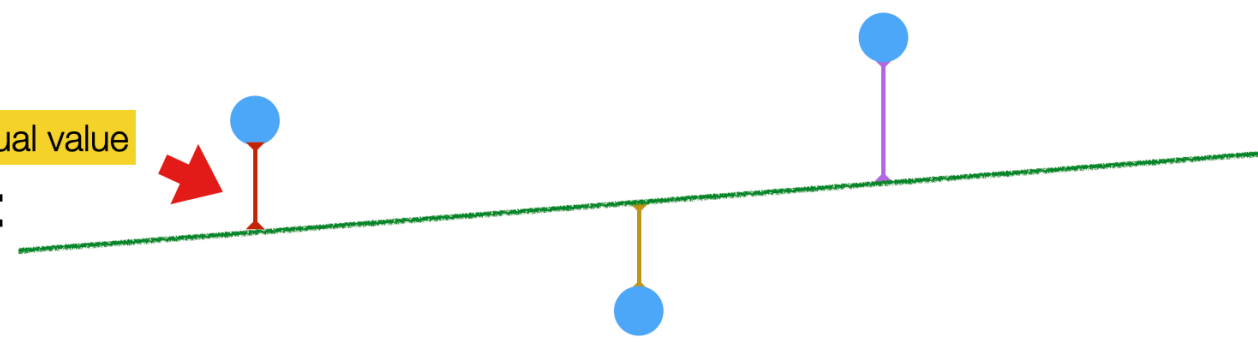


Cost = x Size

predicted value - actual value

Fit₁:

$x = 0.05$



Error₁:

Cost = x Size

$x = 0.2$

Fit₂:

Data Item

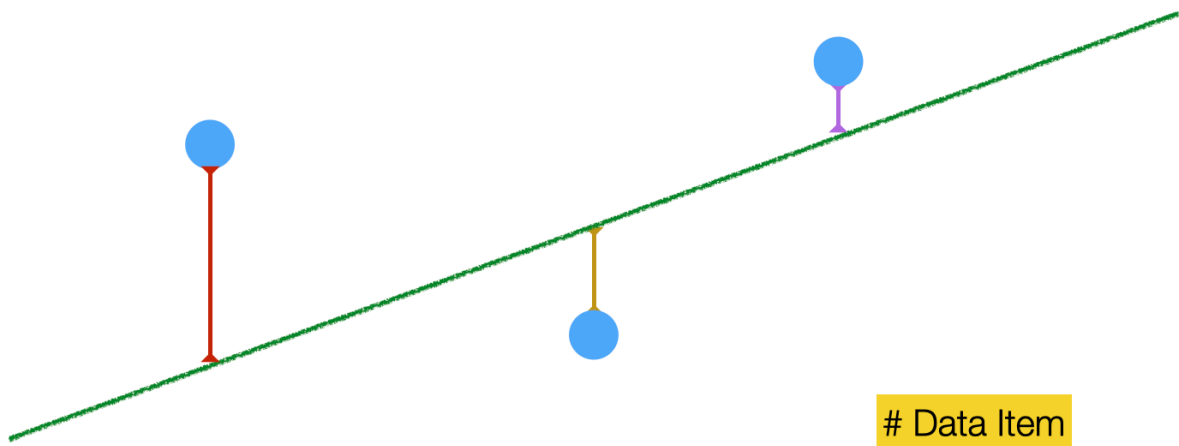
Error₁: 

Error₂: 

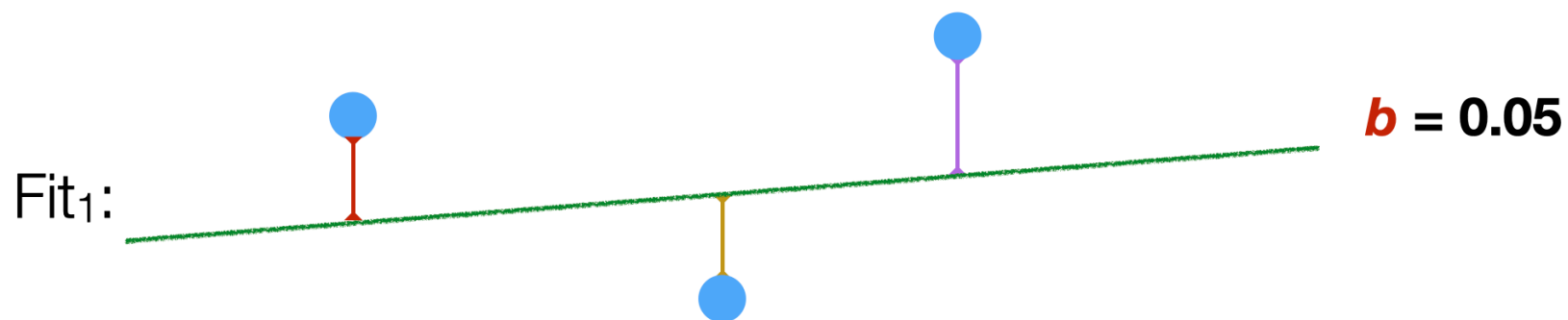
Mean Squared Error (MSE)

$$Error = \frac{1}{2d} \sum_{i=1}^d (Prediction_i - Value_i)^2$$

Current data item



Cost = x Size



Error₁:

Error₂:

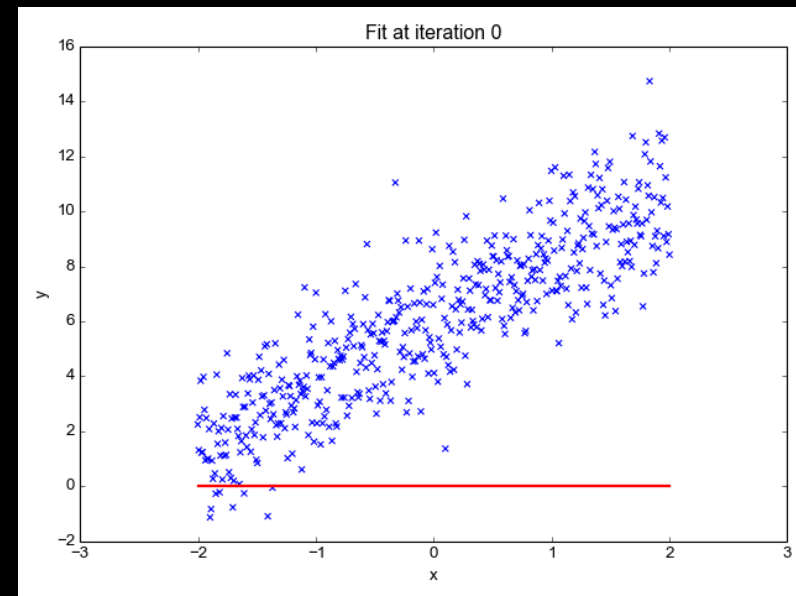
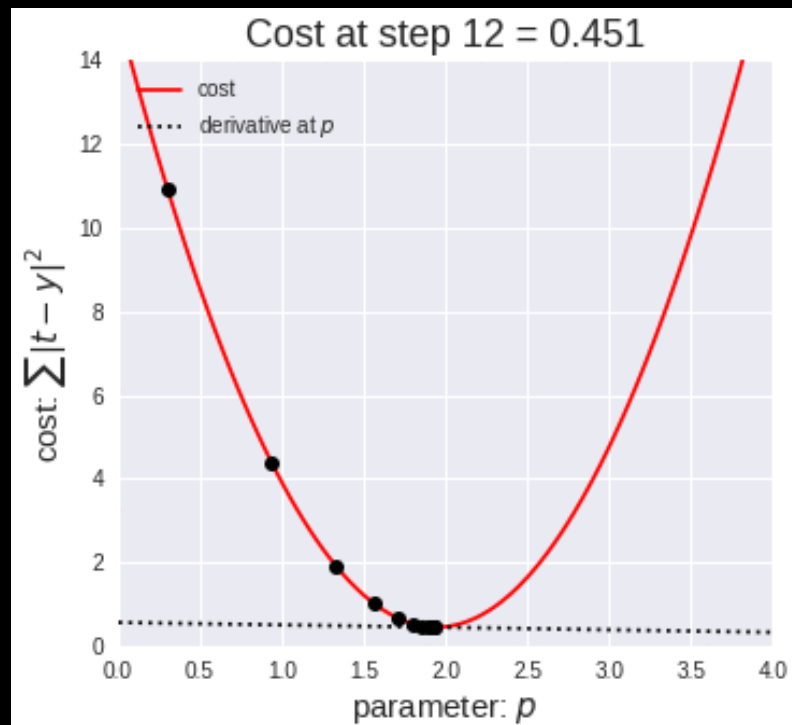
Fit₁ is a better fit on the training data than Fit₂

We select $b = 0.05$

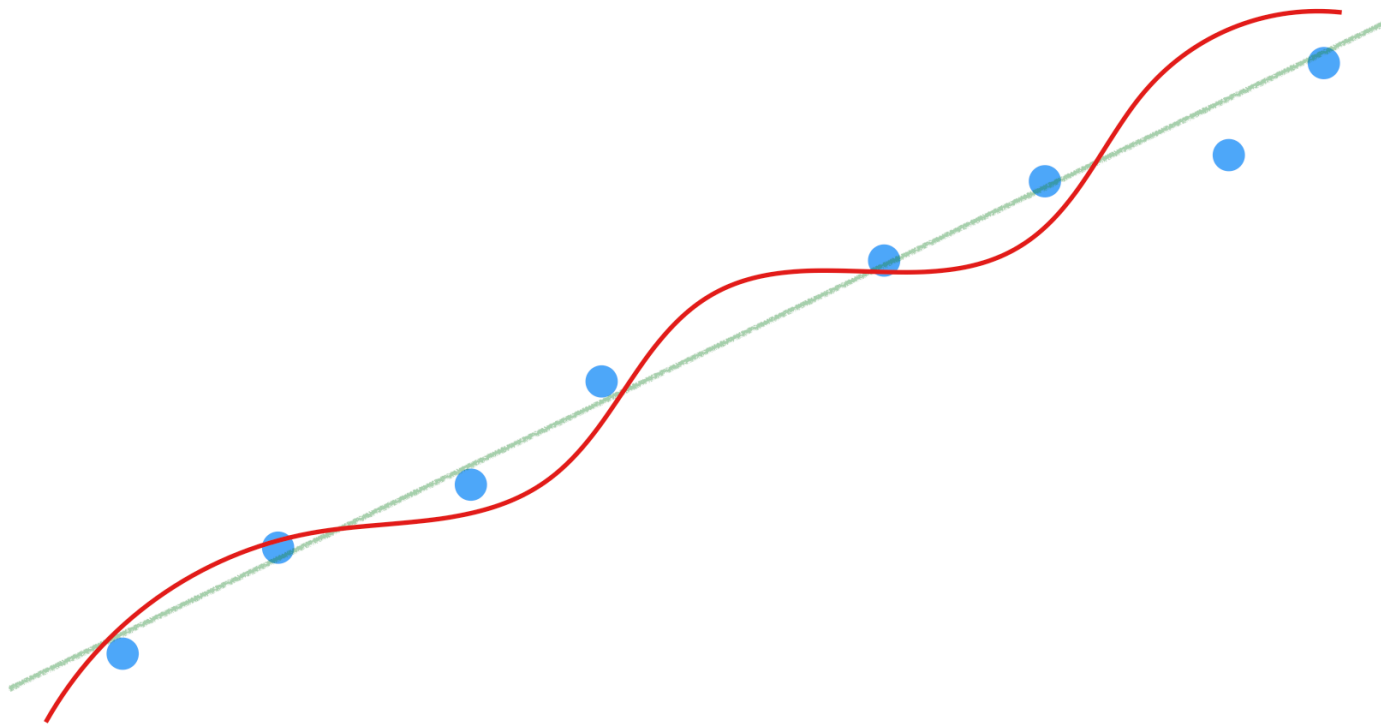
Finding the best parameter values

- Training the model

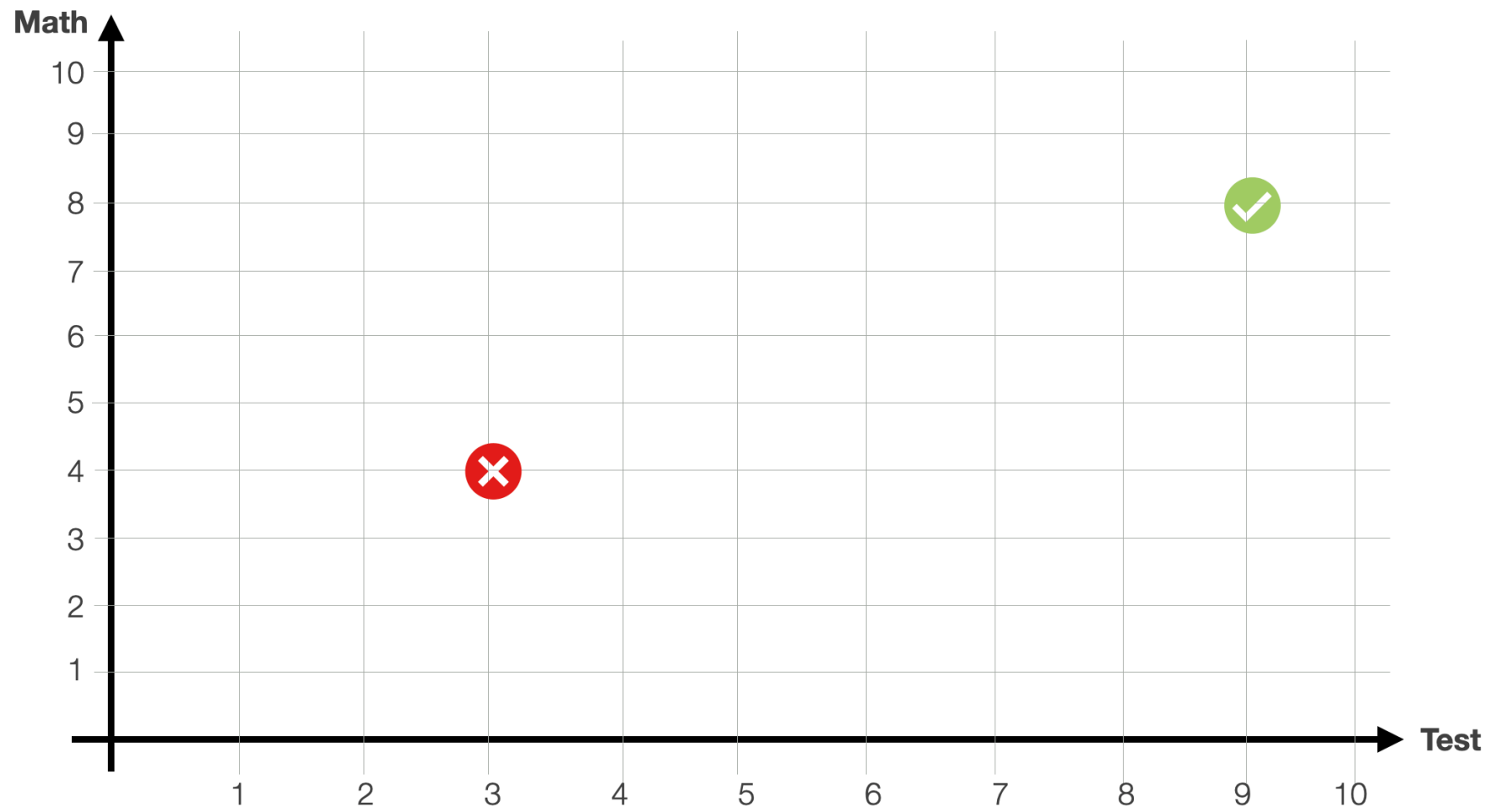
- **Gradient Descent:** an algorithm to find the minimum point of a function
- **Hyperparameters:** parameters of the Gradient Descent
 - *Learning Rate:* speed of descent
 - *Epochs:* max number of steps

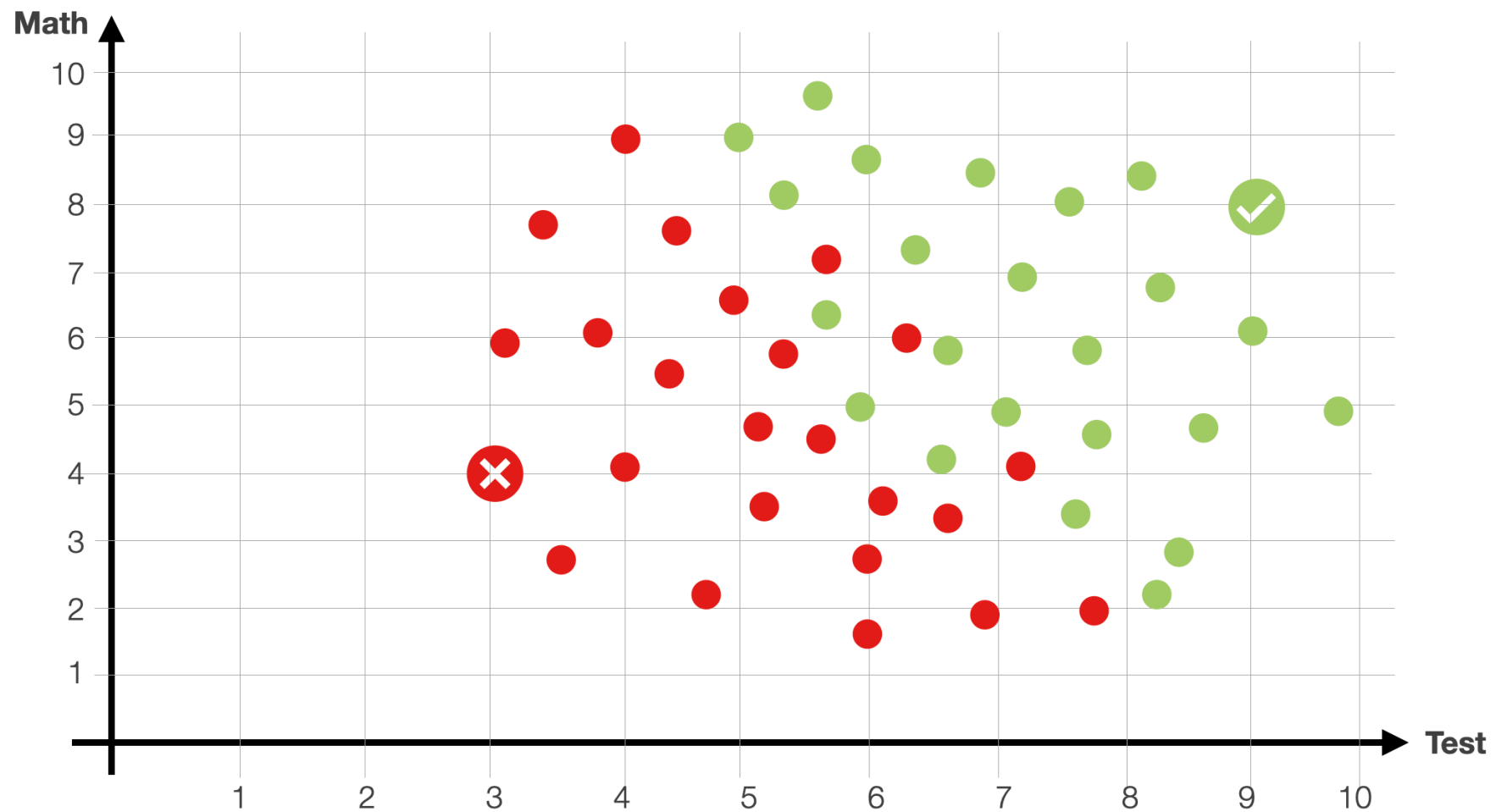


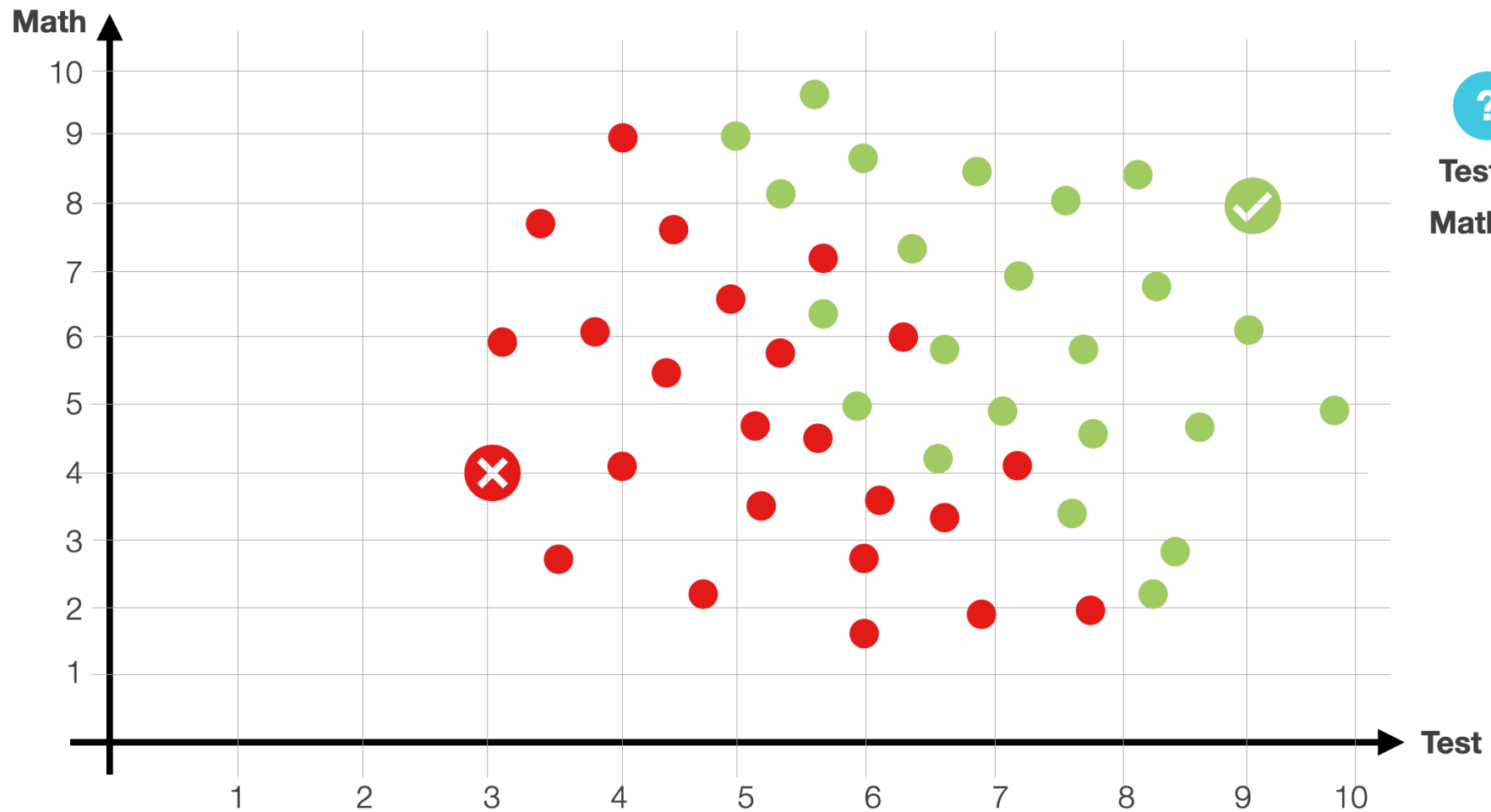
Nth degree polynomial → **Cost = $b + x_1 \text{ Size} + x_2 \text{ Size}^2 + \dots + x_n \text{ Size}^n$**



Classification

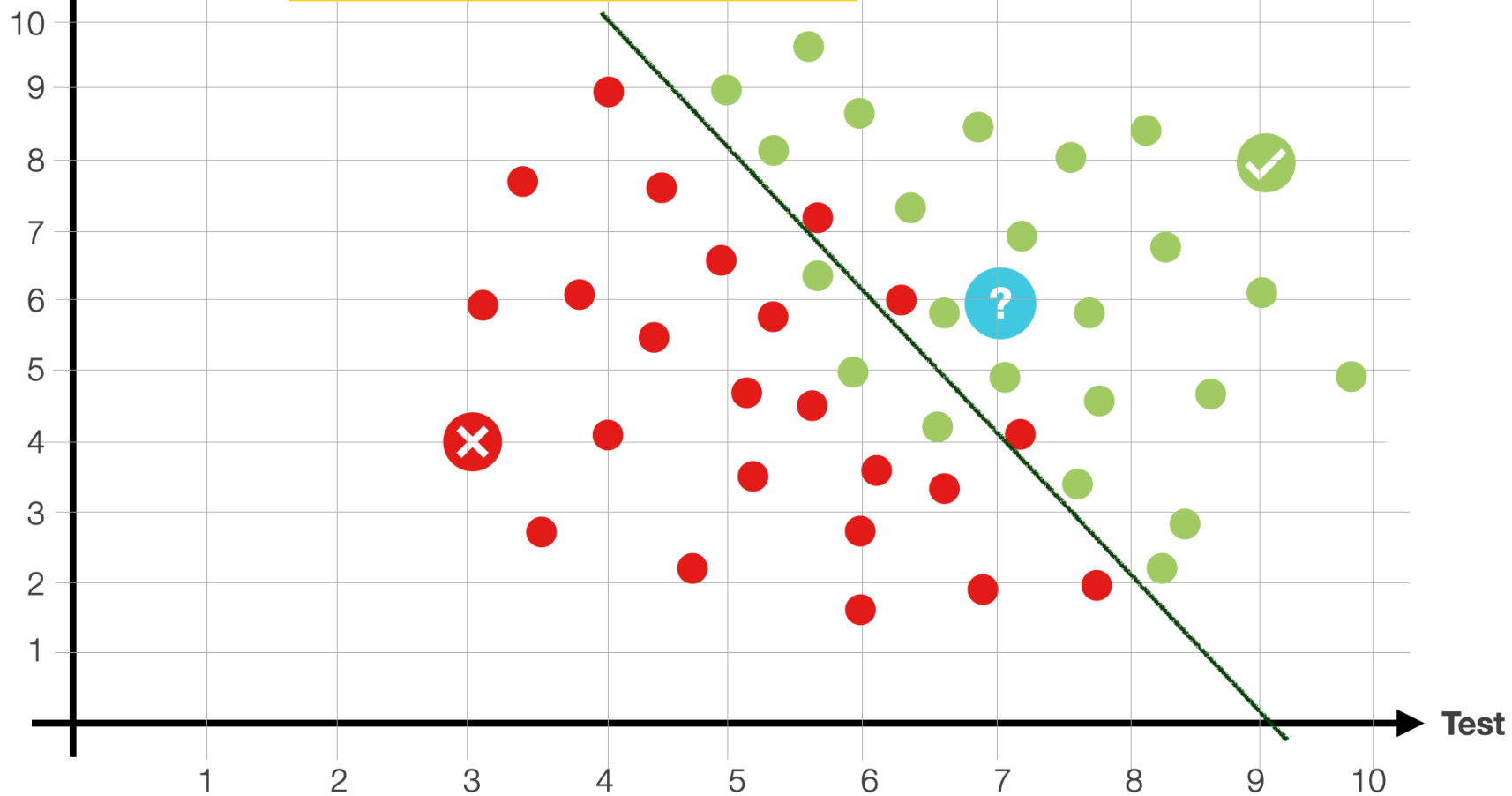


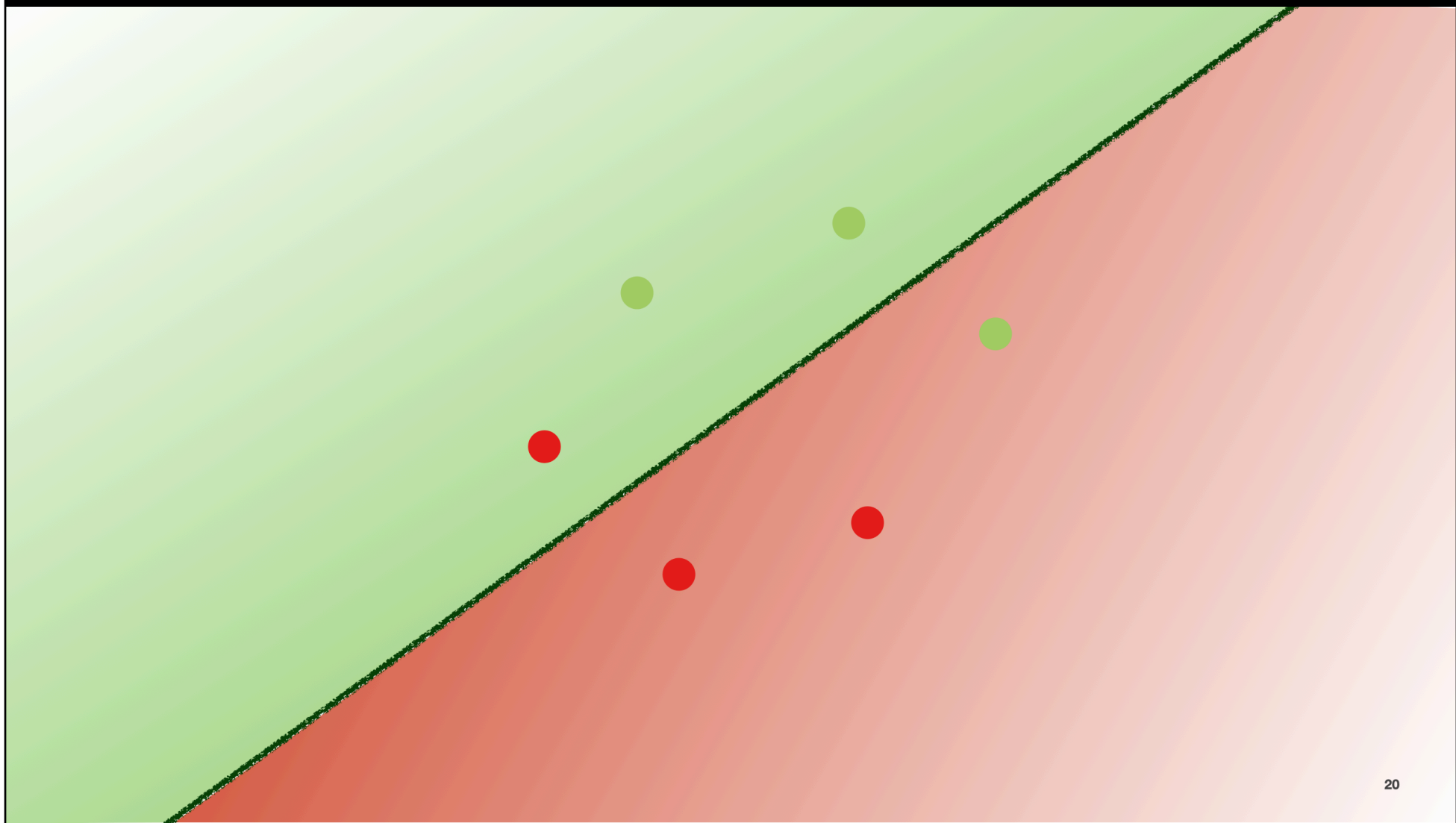


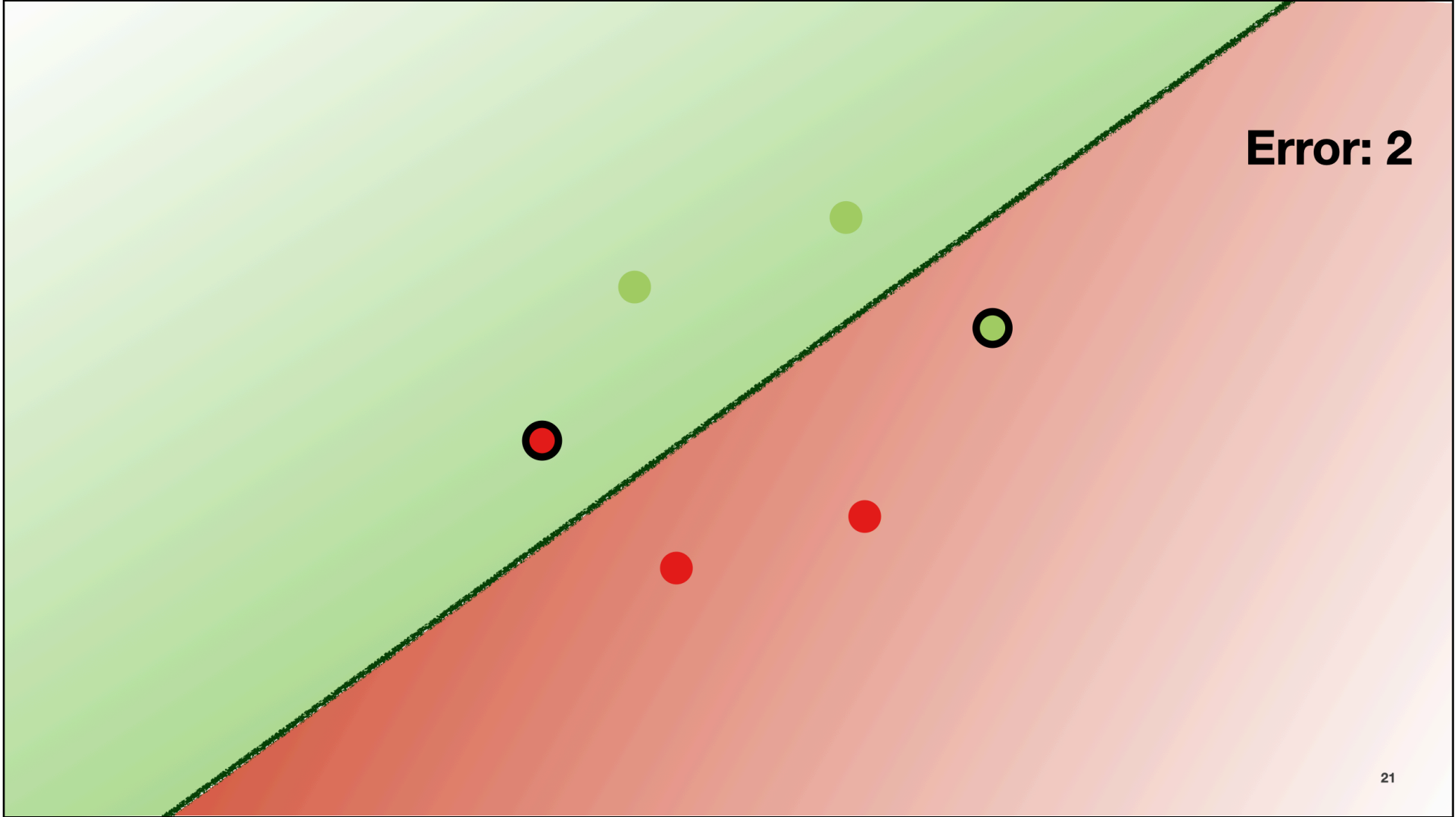


Math

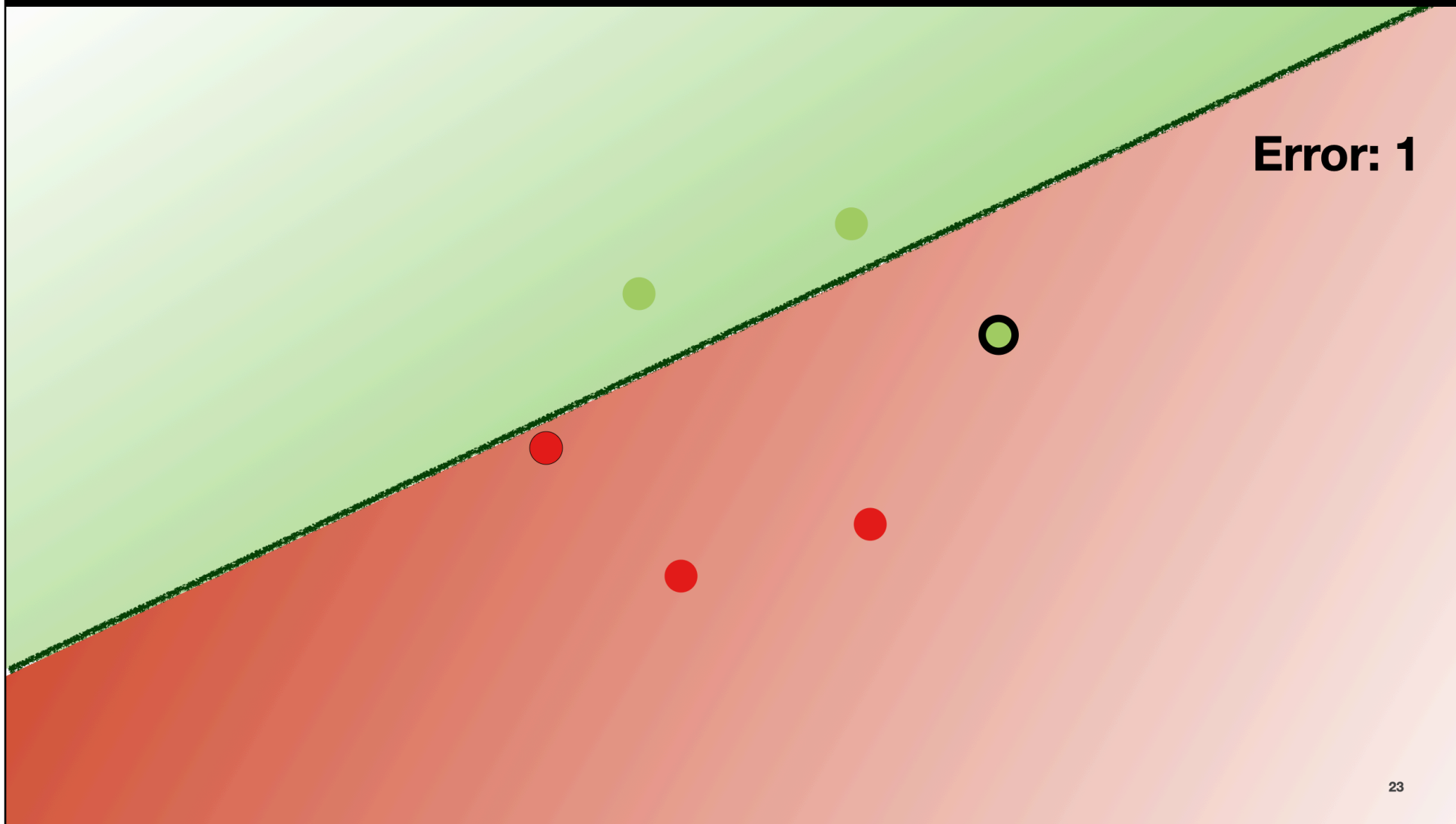
Logistic Regression





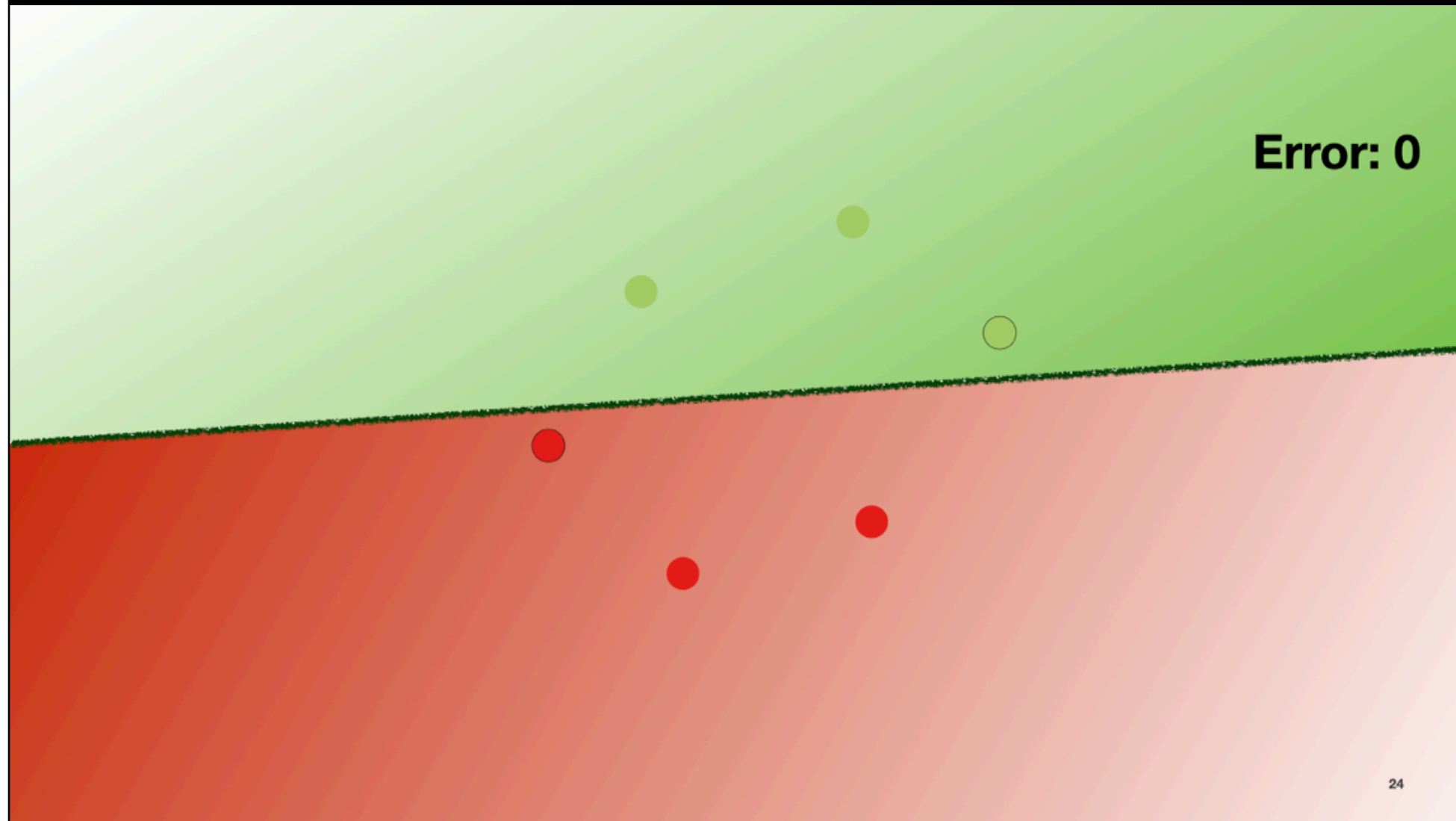


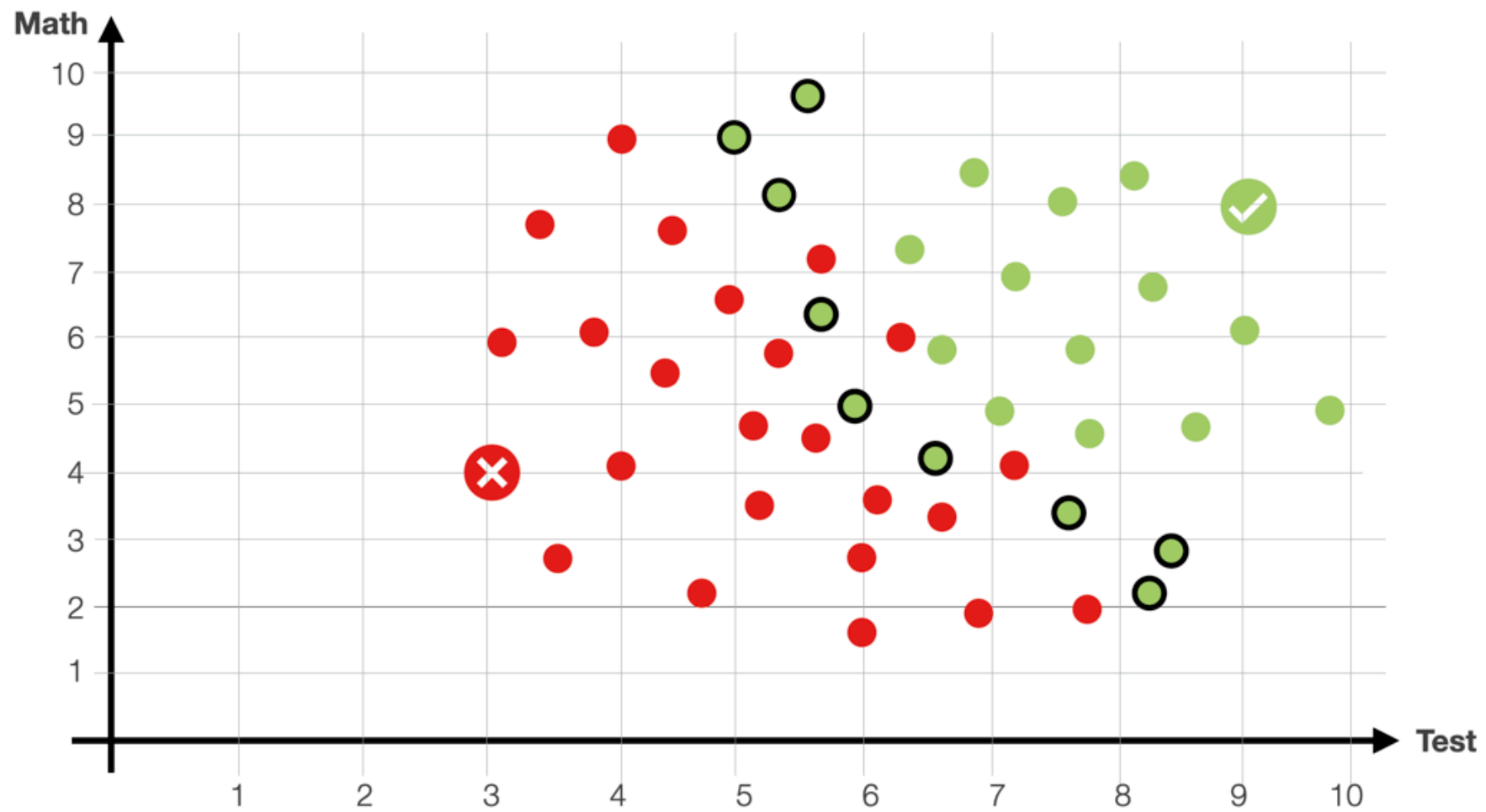
Error: 2

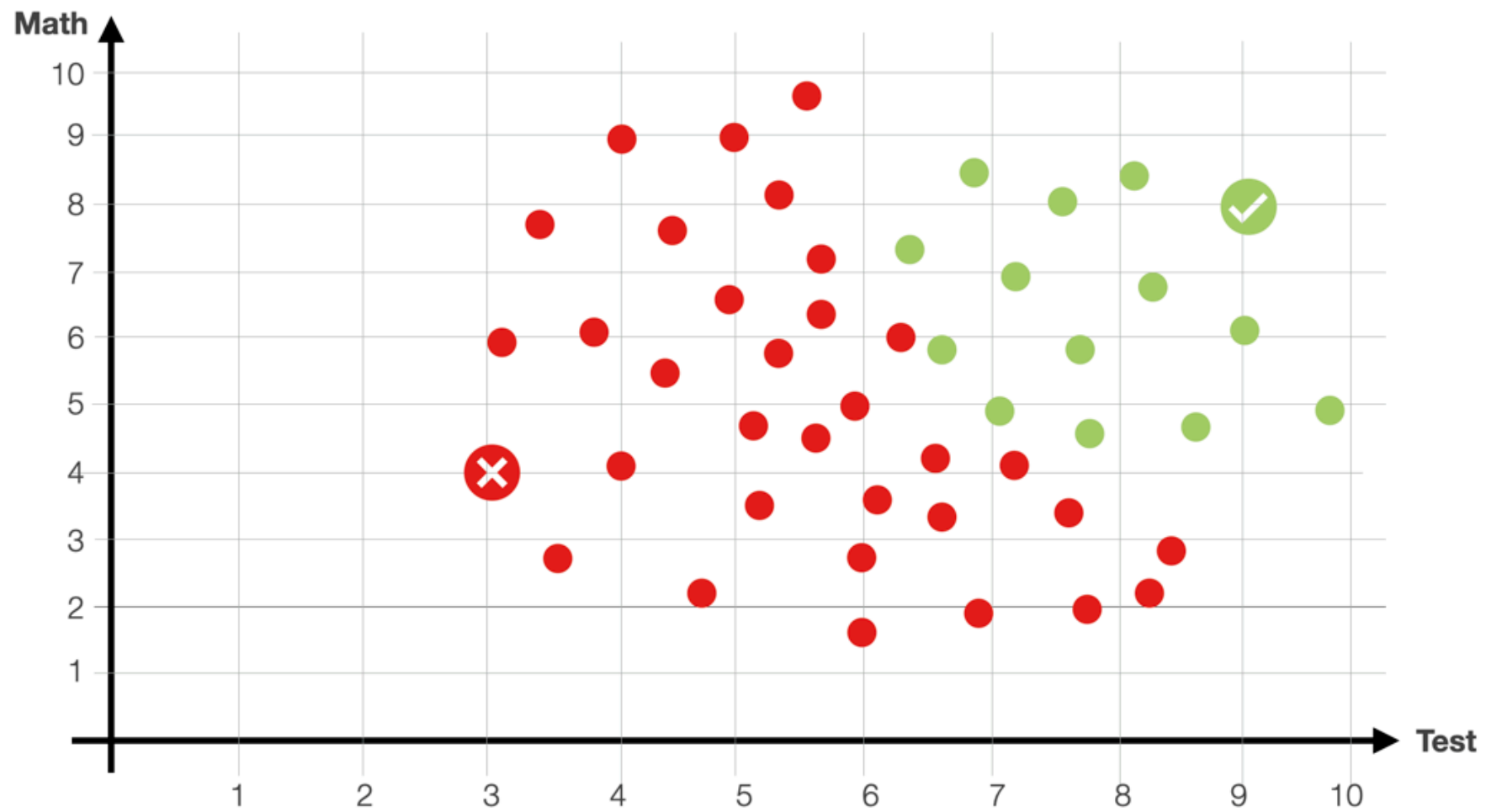


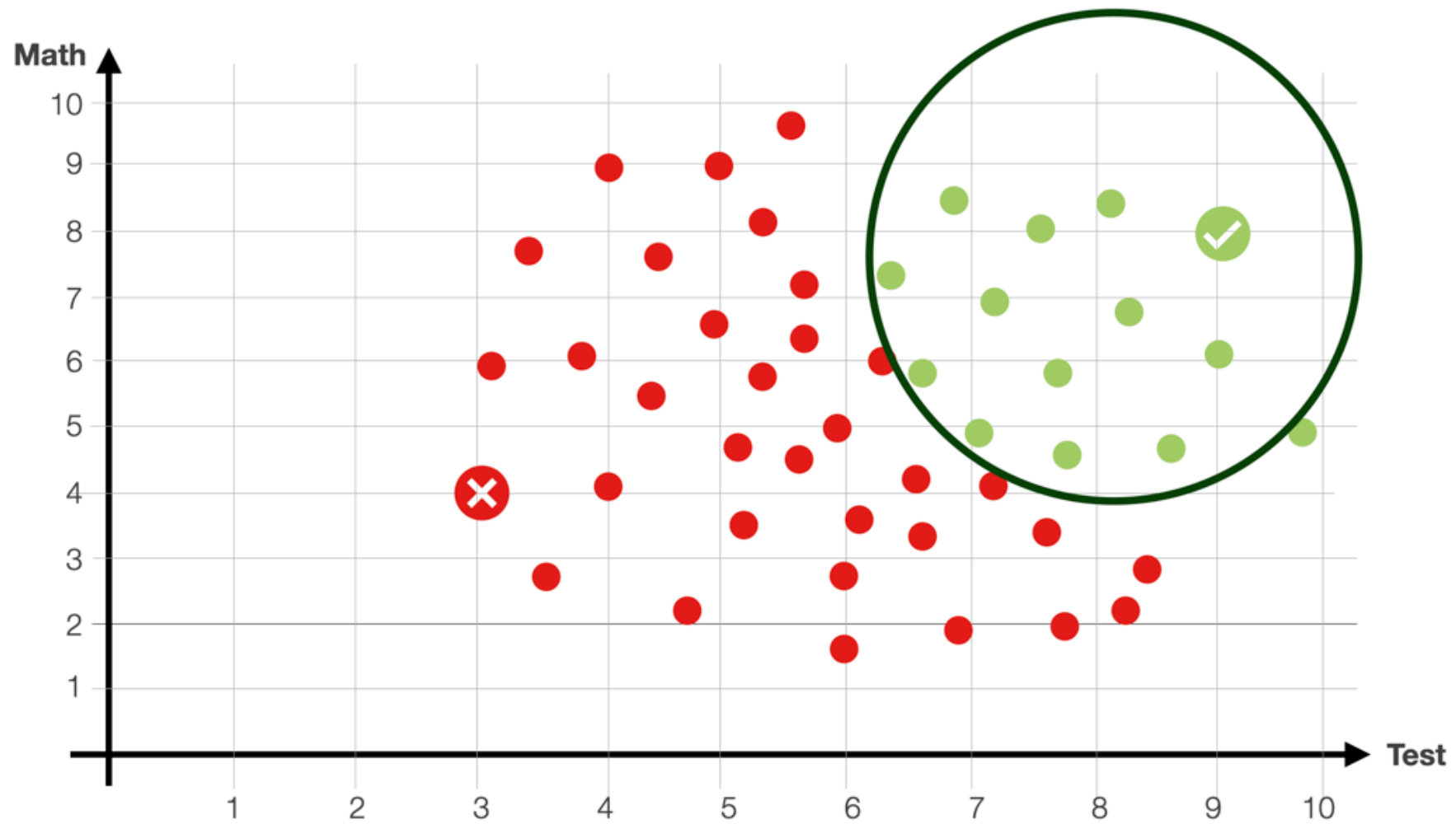
Error: 1

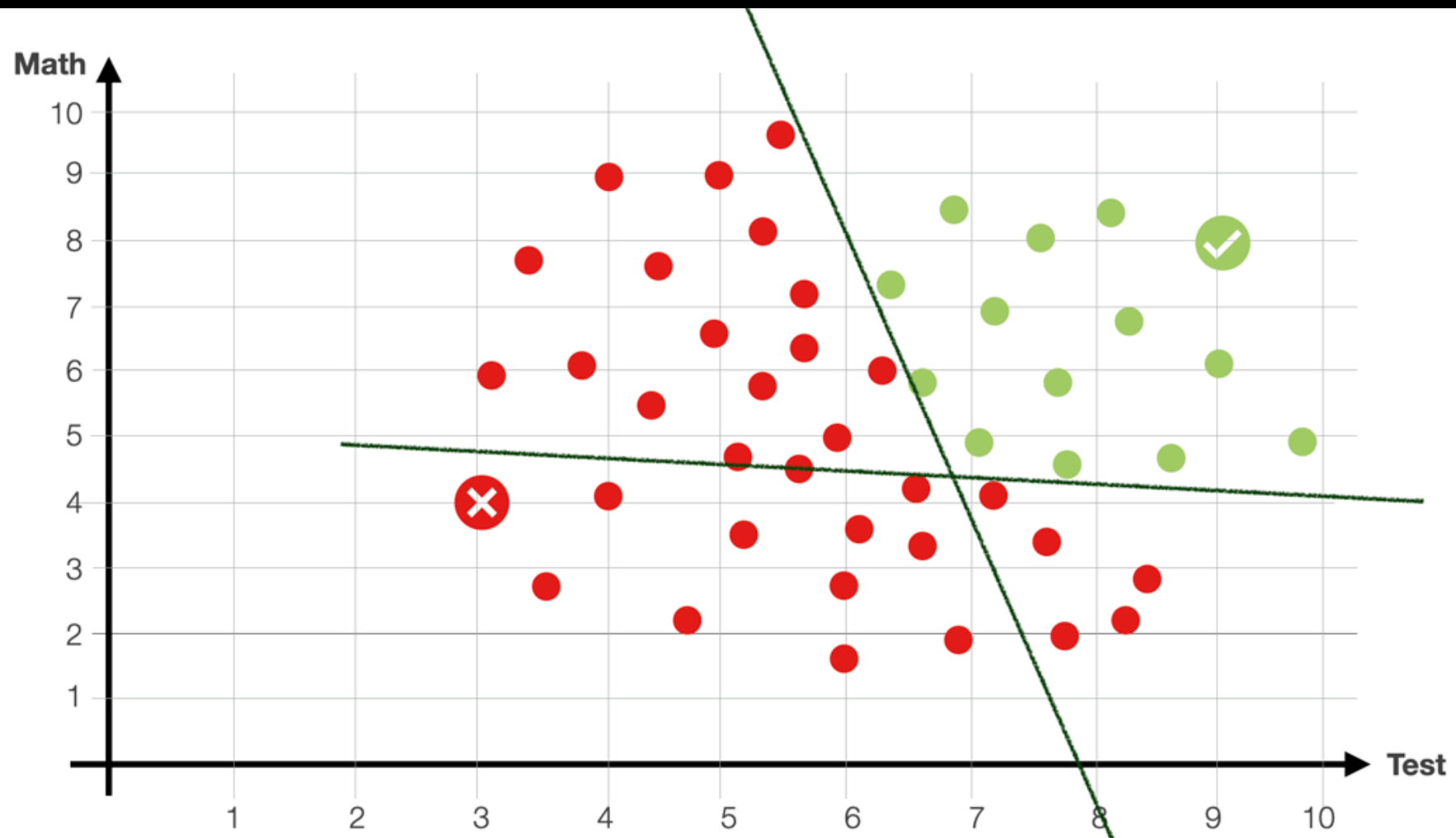
Error: 0

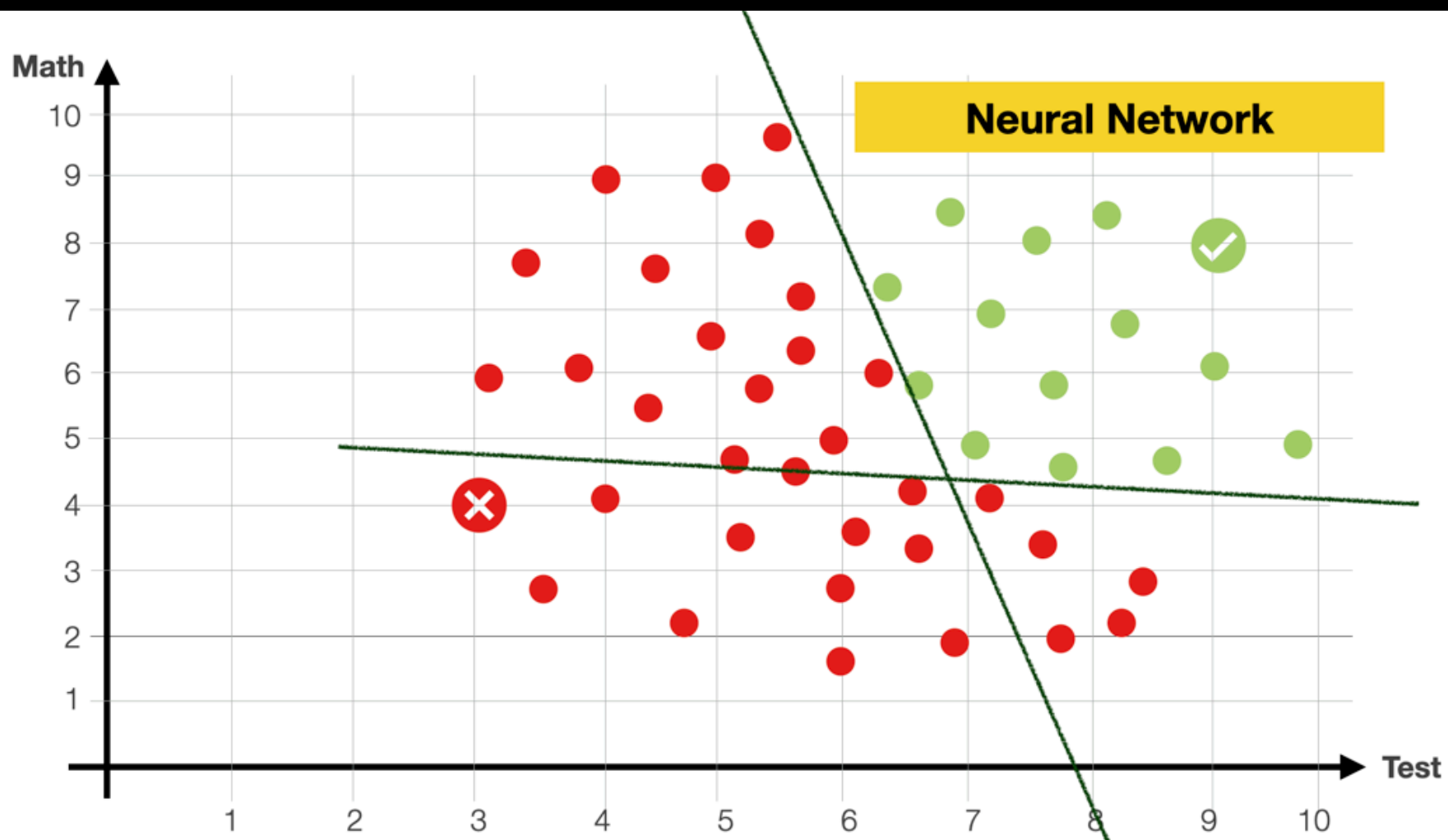


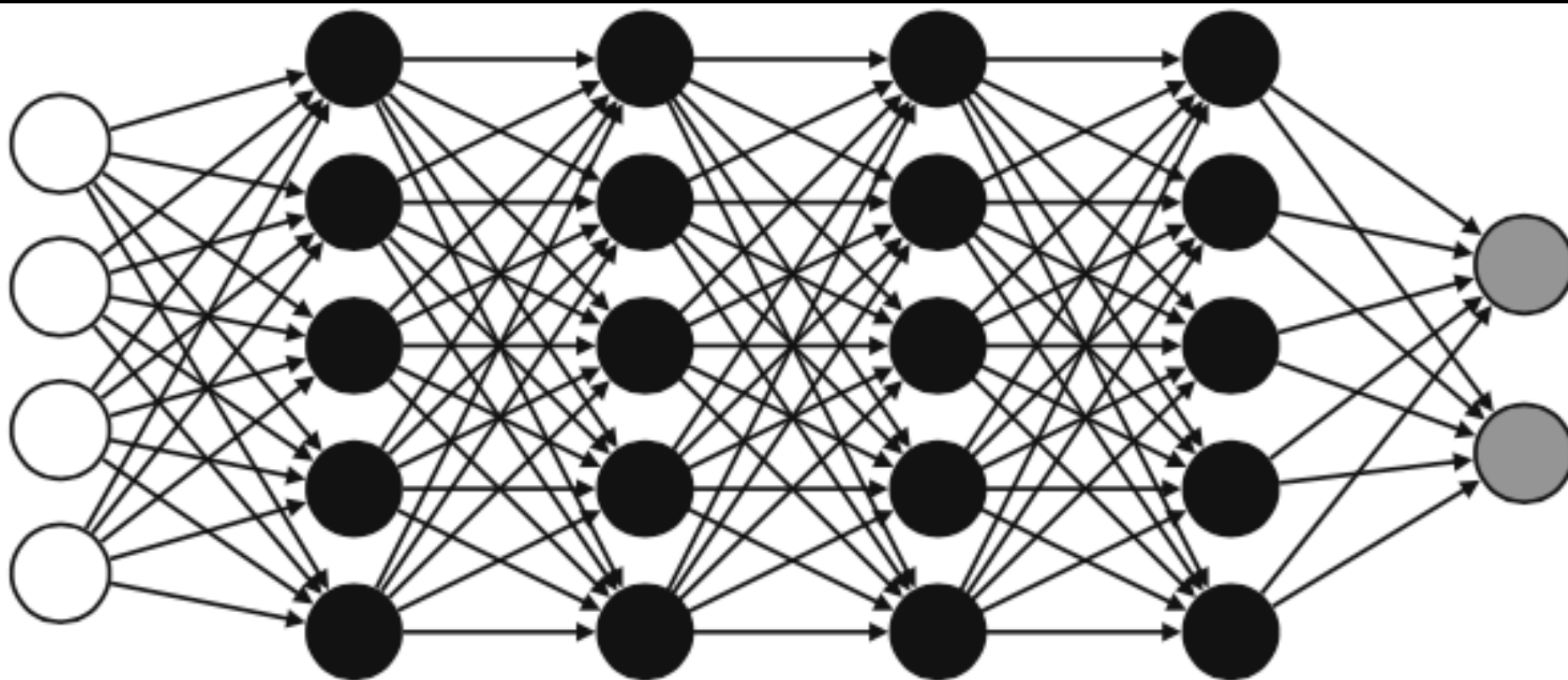


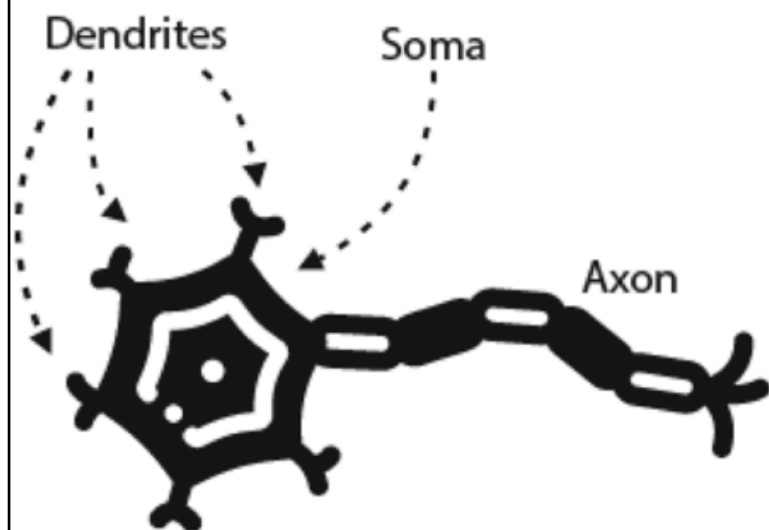






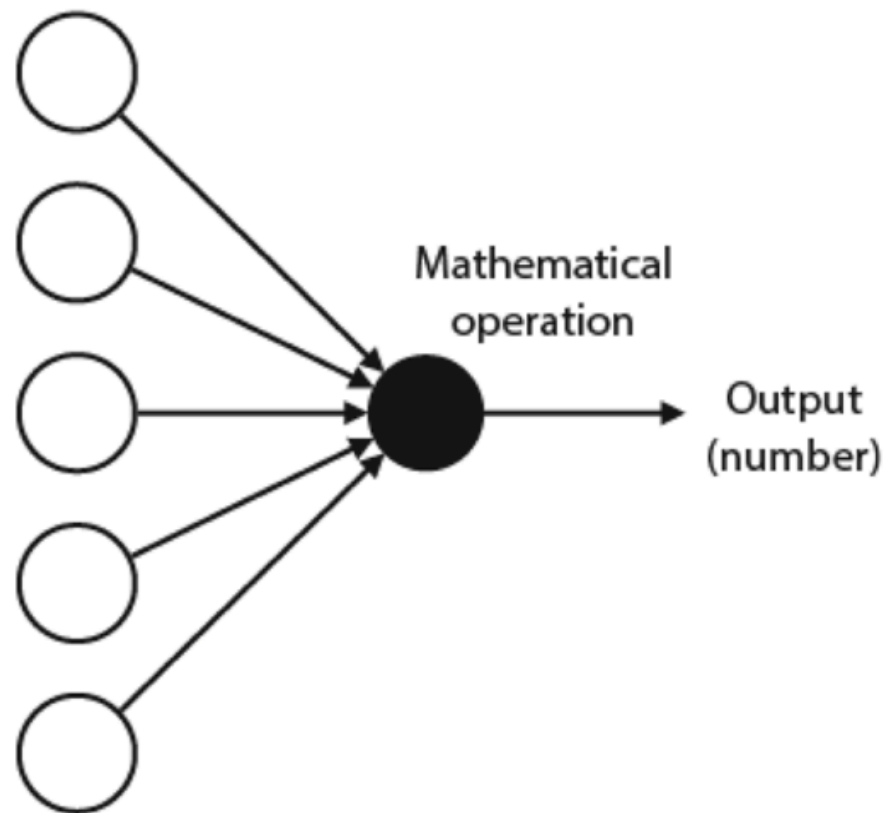




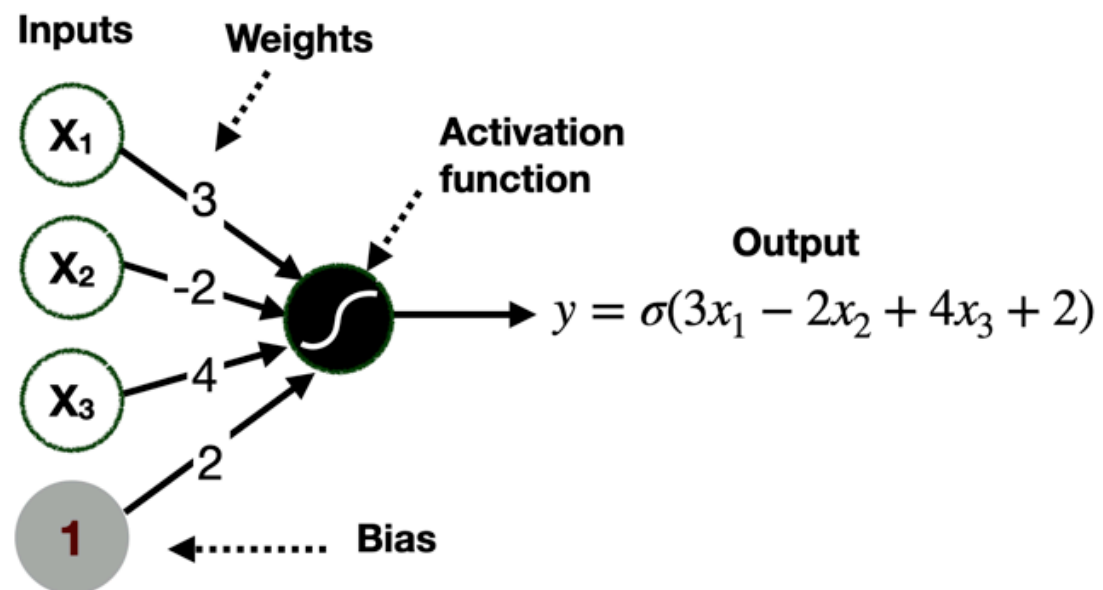


Neuron

Inputs
(numbers)

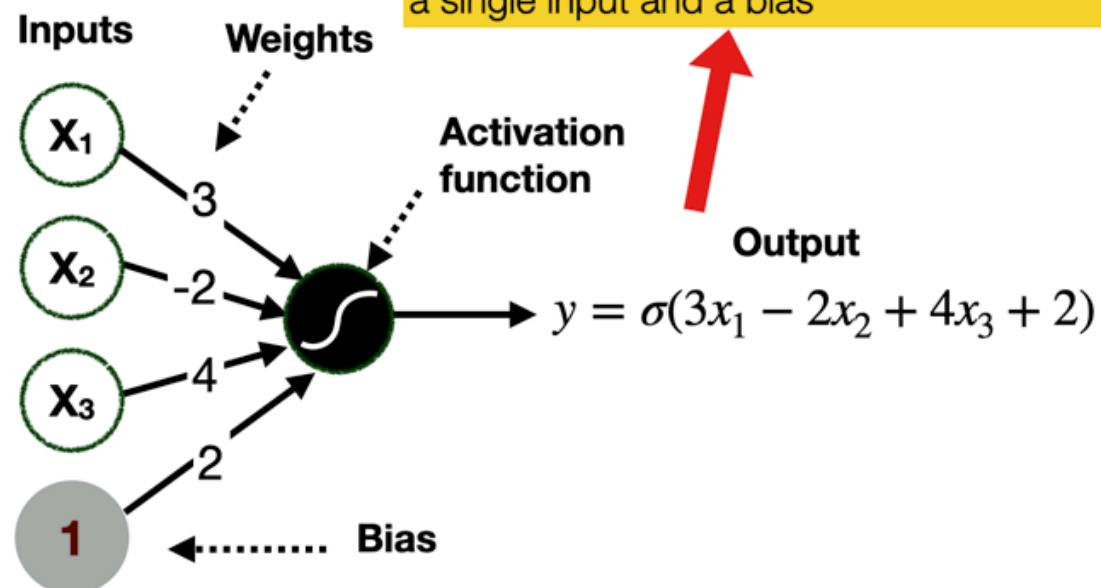


Perceptron



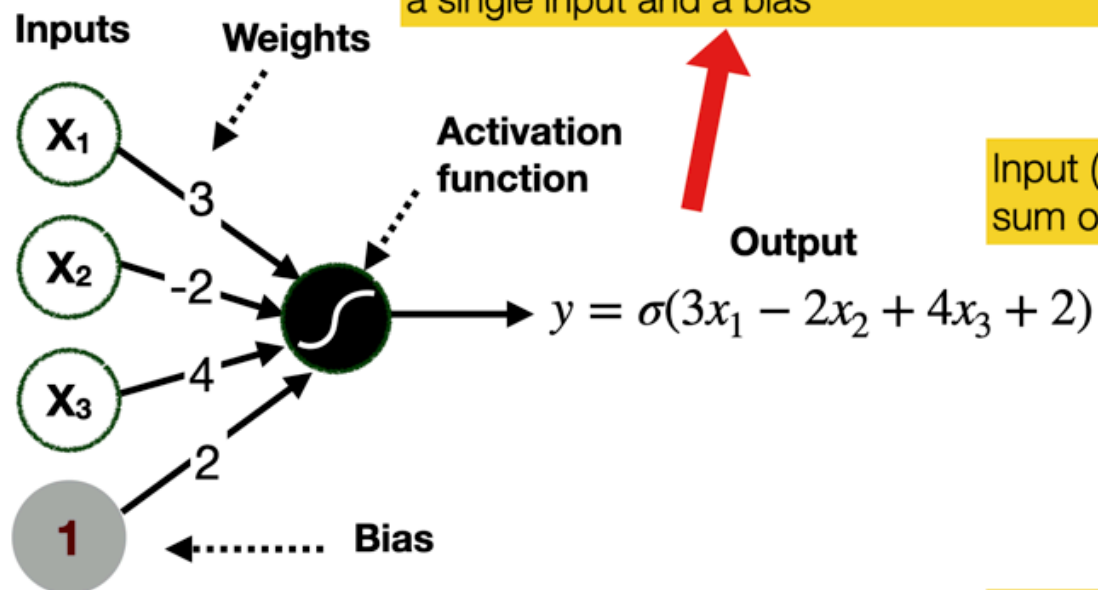
Cost = $a + b$ Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron having
a single input and a bias



Cost = $a + b$ Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron having a single input and a bias

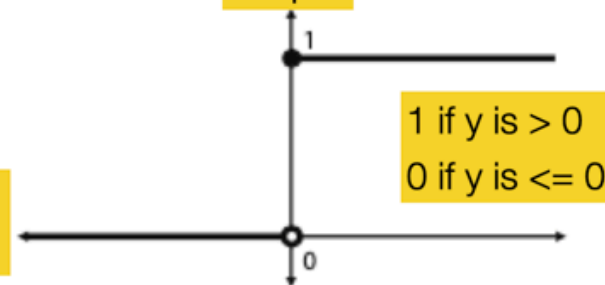


Input (weighted sum of values)

Input (weighted sum of values)

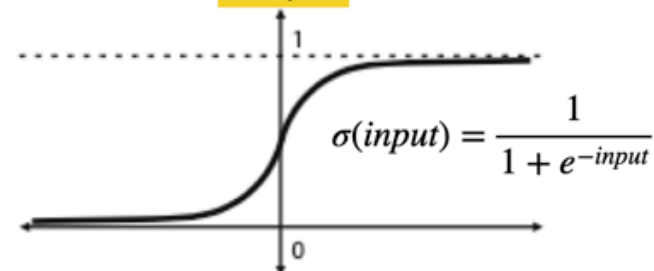
Step function
(discrete)

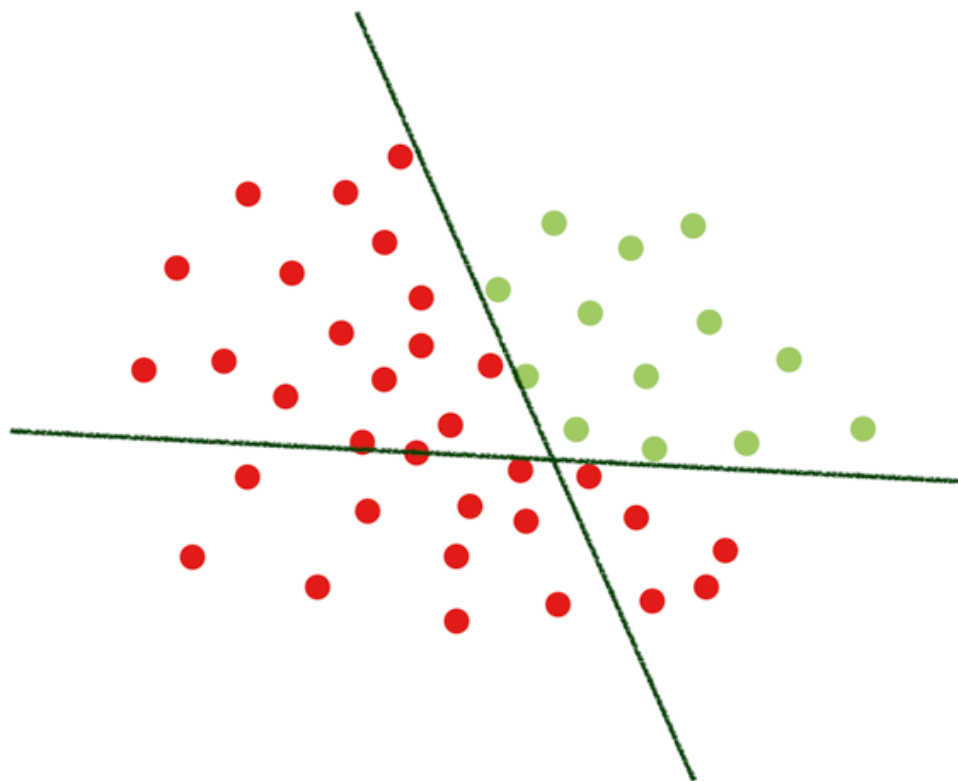
Output

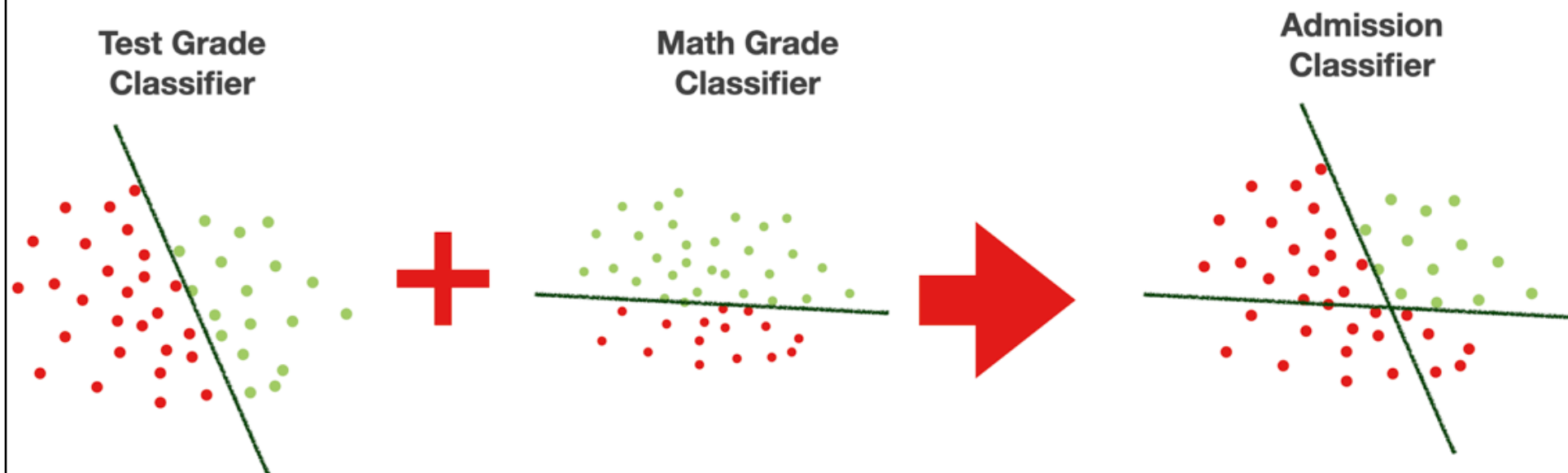


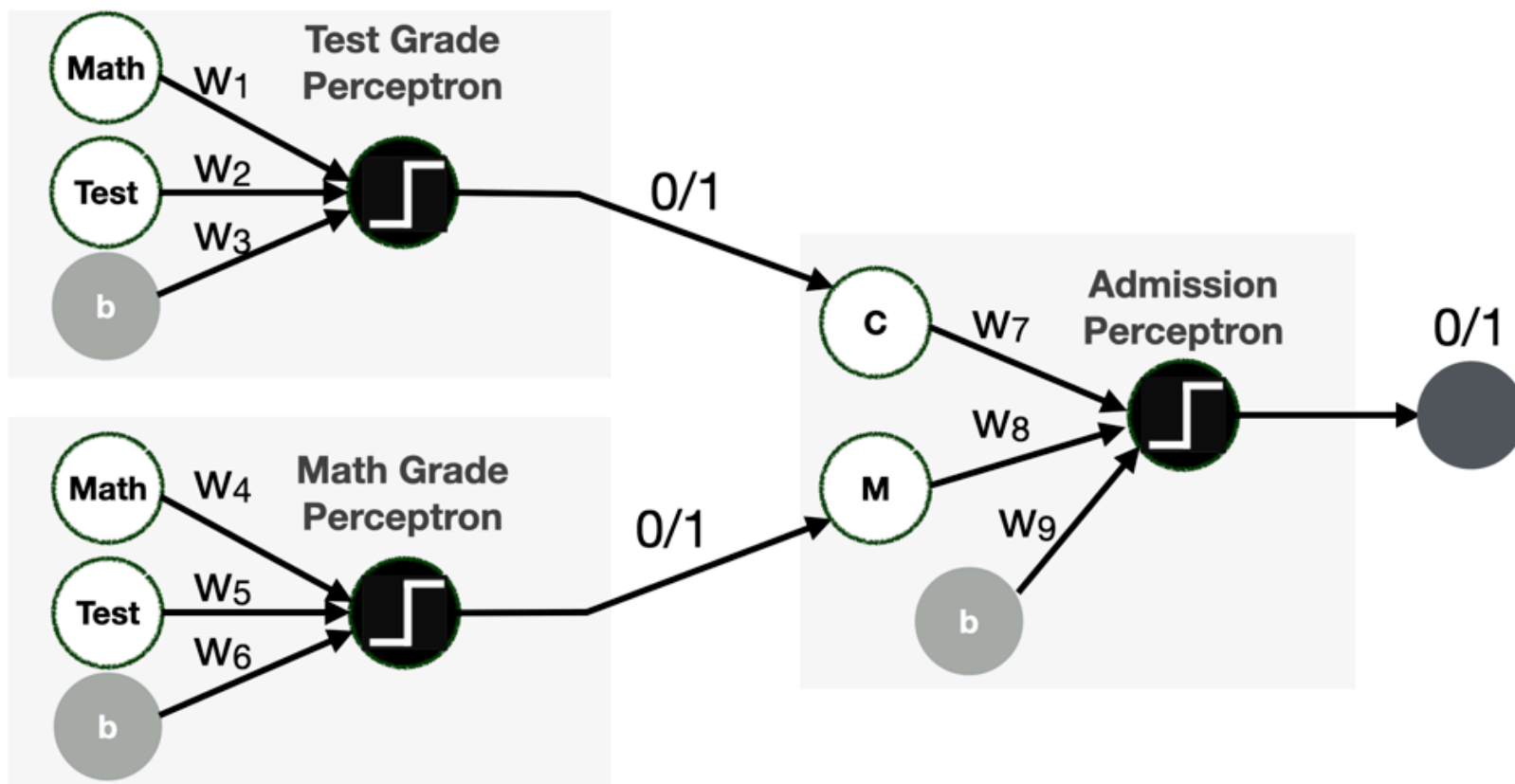
Sigmoid function
(continuous)

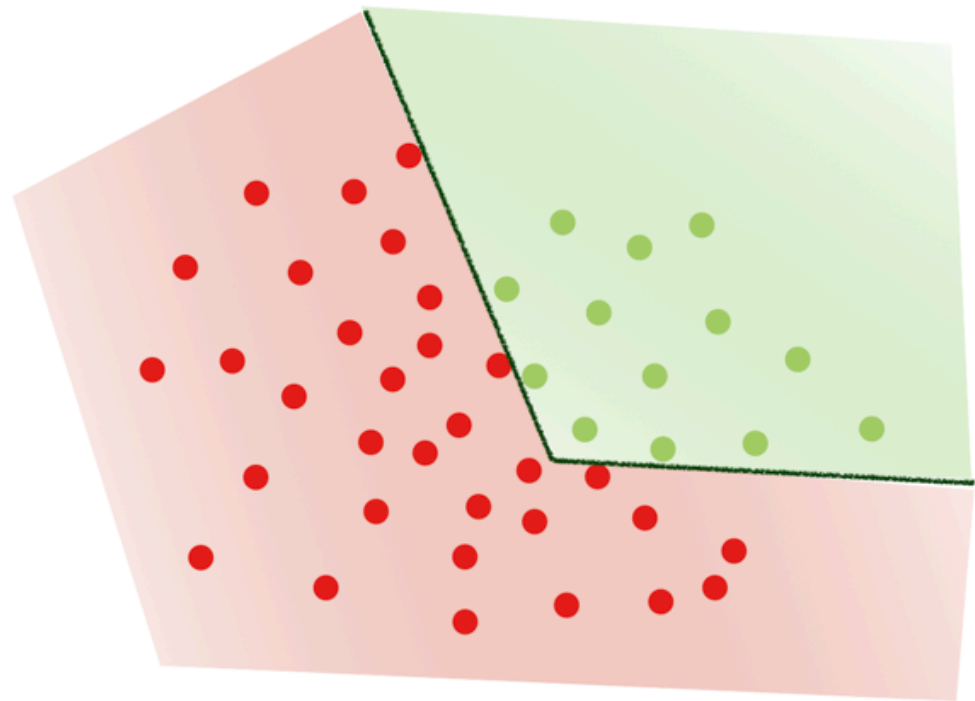
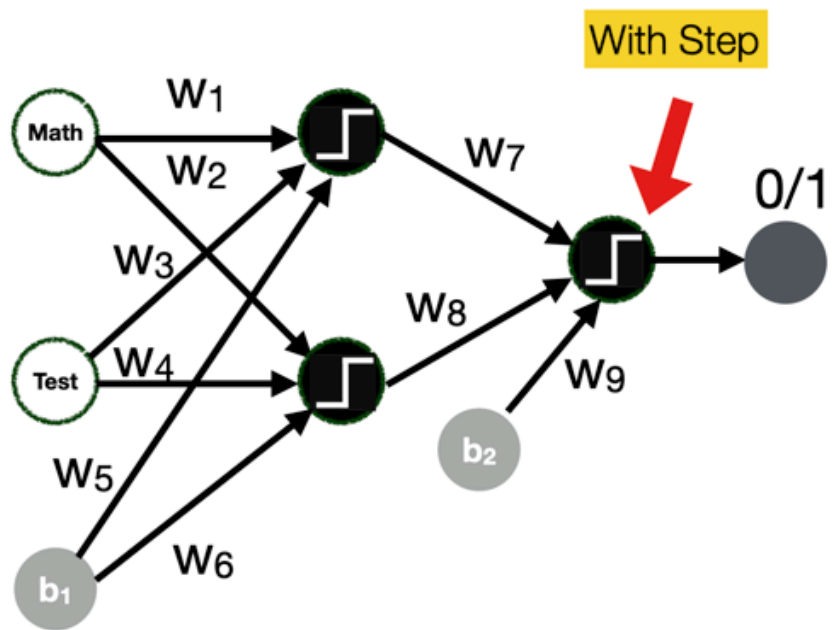
Output

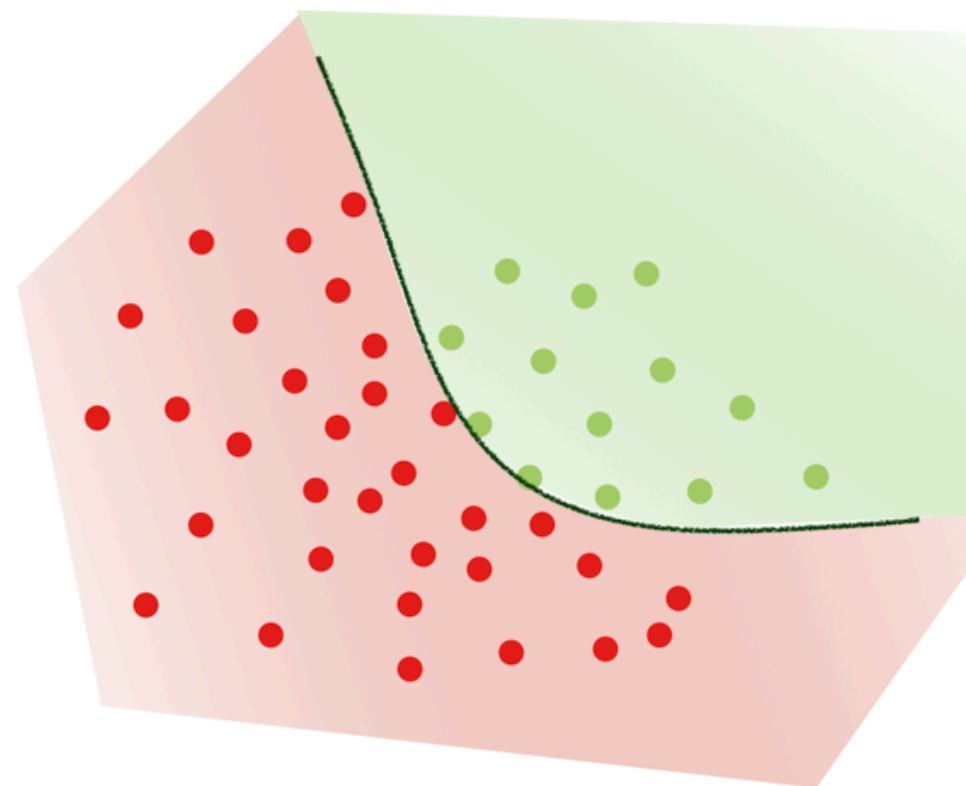
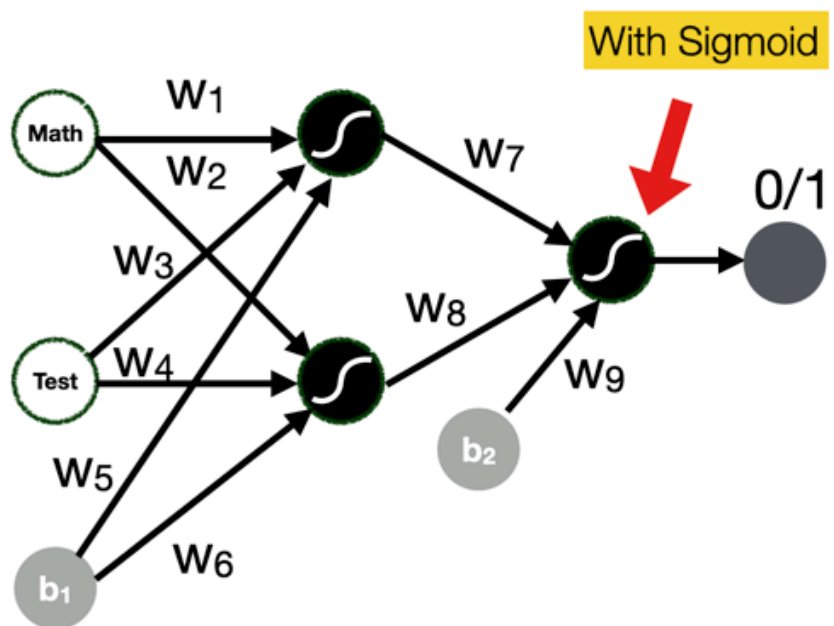




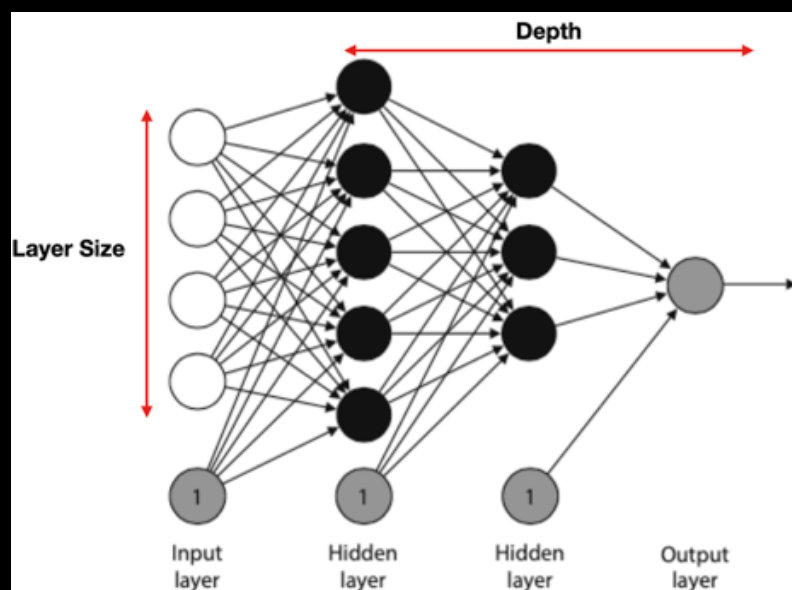






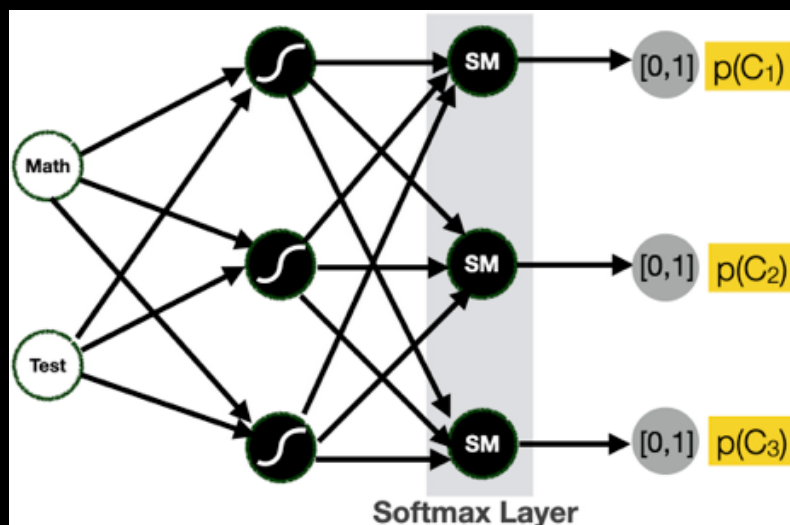


Fully connected Neural Network



- **Hyperparameters**
 - Learning rate
 - Number of epochs
 - Architecture
 - #layers, #nodes, activation functions
 - Batch vs. mini-batch vs. stochastic gradient descent
 - Regularization parameters:
 - Dropout probability p

Classifying into multiple classes - *Softmax* function



$$\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{(x_i)}}{\sum_j^K e^{(x_j)}}$$

Value of class i

Normalisation term on K classes

- Return a probability for each class
 - example $C_1 = \text{ADMITTED}$, $C_2 = \text{NOT ADMITTED}$, $C_3 = \text{NEW TEST}$
 - $p(C_1) = 0.37$, $p(C_2) = 0.21$, $p(C_3) = 0.42$
- We use the *Softmax* activation function for the output layer

Tensorflow Playground

Tinker With a **Neural Network** Right Here in Your Browser.
Don't Worry, You Can't Break It. We Promise.

Epoch: 000,000 Learning rate: 0.03 Activation: Tanh Regularization: None Regularization rate: 0 Problem type: Classification

DATA
Which dataset do you want to use?
Ratio of training to test data: 50%
Noise: 0
Batch size: 10
REGENERATE

FEATURES
Which properties do you want to feed in?
 X_1
 X_2
 X_1^2
 X_2^2
 $X_1 X_2$
 $\sin(X_1)$
 $\sin(X_2)$

2 HIDDEN LAYERS
4 neurons 2 neurons

The outputs are mixed with varying weights, shown by the thickness of the lines.

This is the output from one neuron. Hover to see it larger.

OUTPUT
Test loss 0.497
Training loss 0.502

Colors shows data, neuron and weight values.

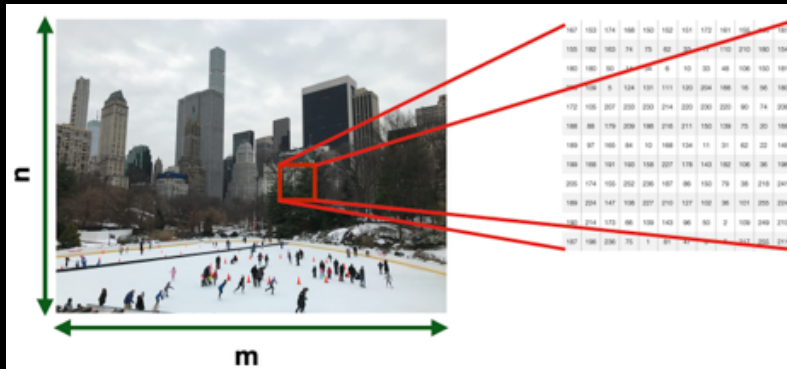
Show test data Discretize output

Machine Learning and Images

What do you see?



Images



- Each pixel in an image is a *feature*
- numerical
 - 0 or 1 for *Black and White*
 - Between 0 and 255 for *greyscale*
 - 16M values for *RGB*
- Dimensionality $\rightarrow n \times m$

Computer Vision

Building algorithms that can “understand” the content of images and use it for other applications

- It is a “Strong AI” problem
 - signal-to-symbol conversion
 - The **semantic gap**

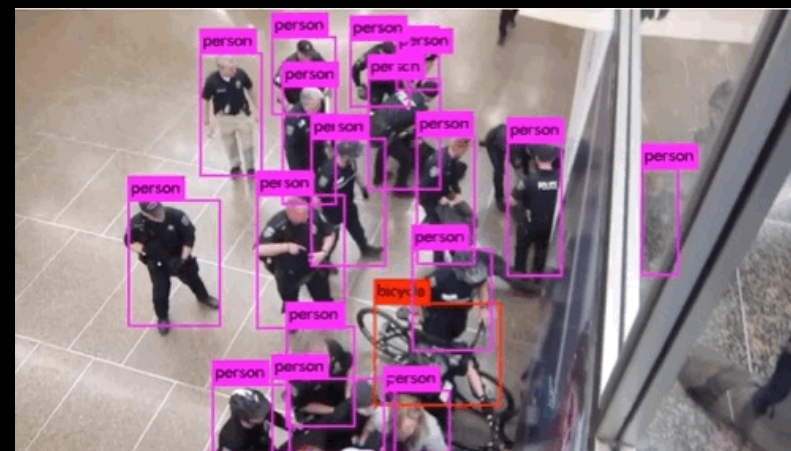
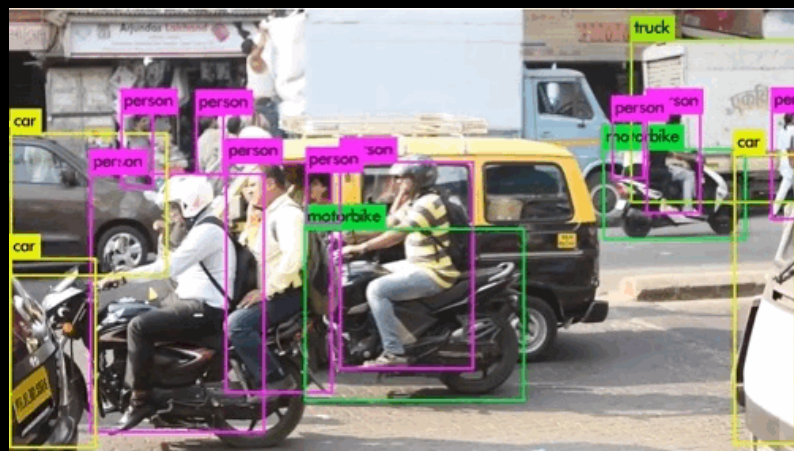
A general-purpose vision system **requires**

- Flexible, robust visual representation
- Updated and maintained
- Reasoning
- Interfacing with attention goals, and plans

What specific tasks can we train a CV system to perform?

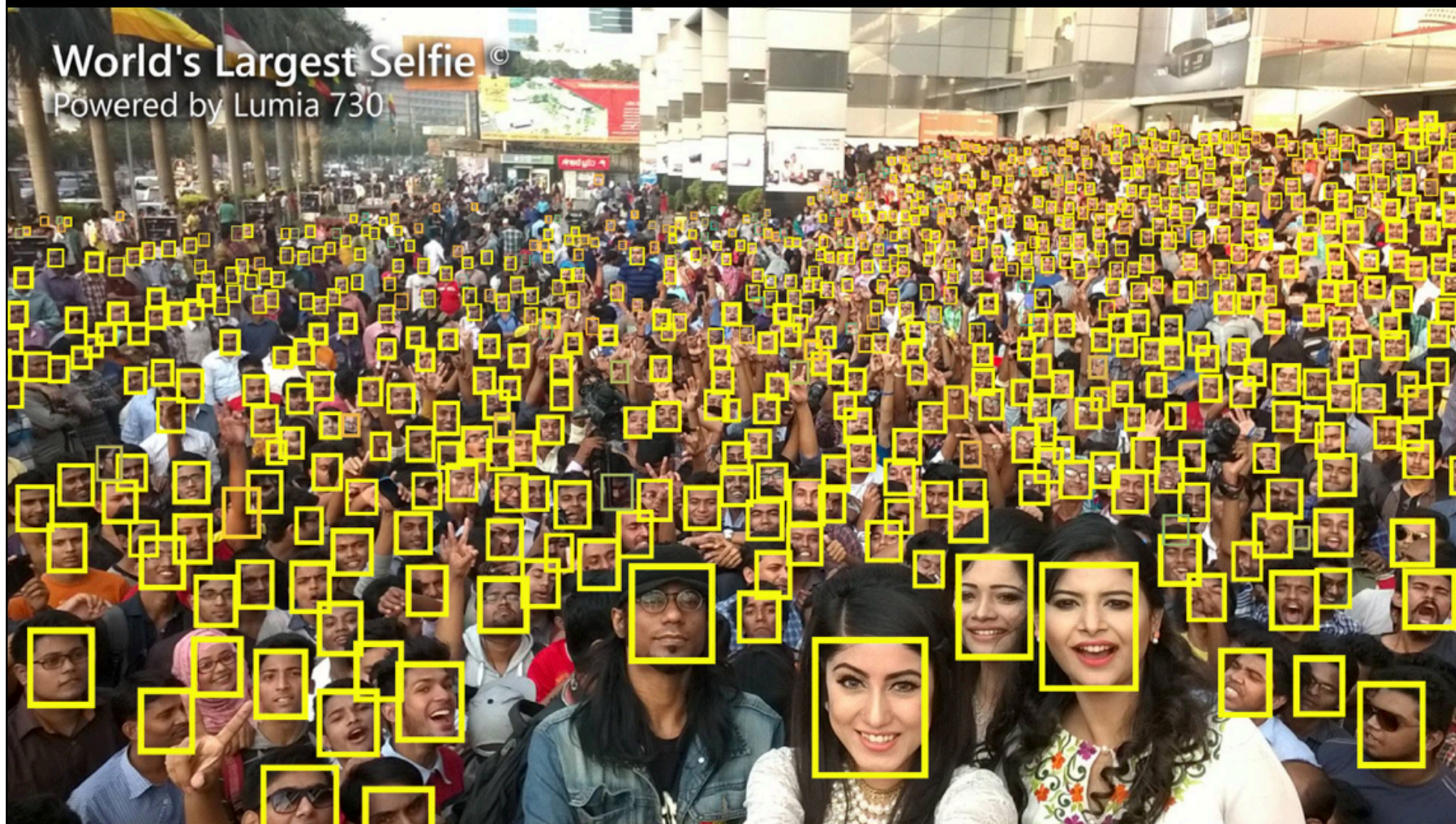






World's Largest Selfie ©

Powered by Lumia 730



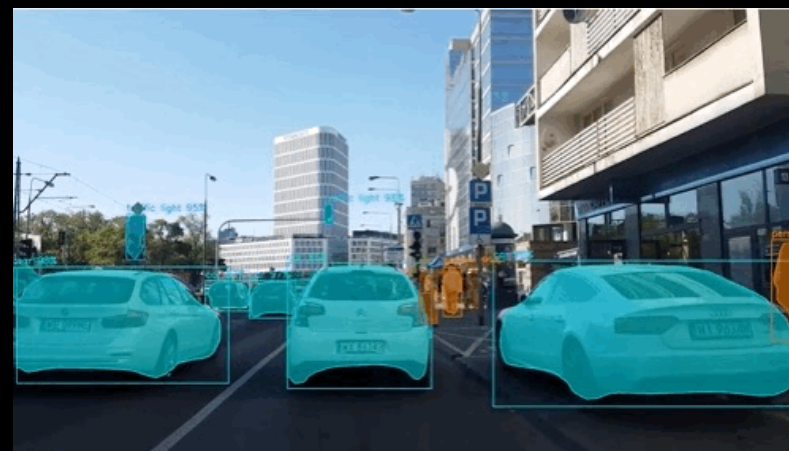












Project Sunroof

Google Project Sunroof

Savings estimator Data explorer Solar 101 FAQ

22314 Cupertino Rd, Cupertino, CA 95014, USA GO

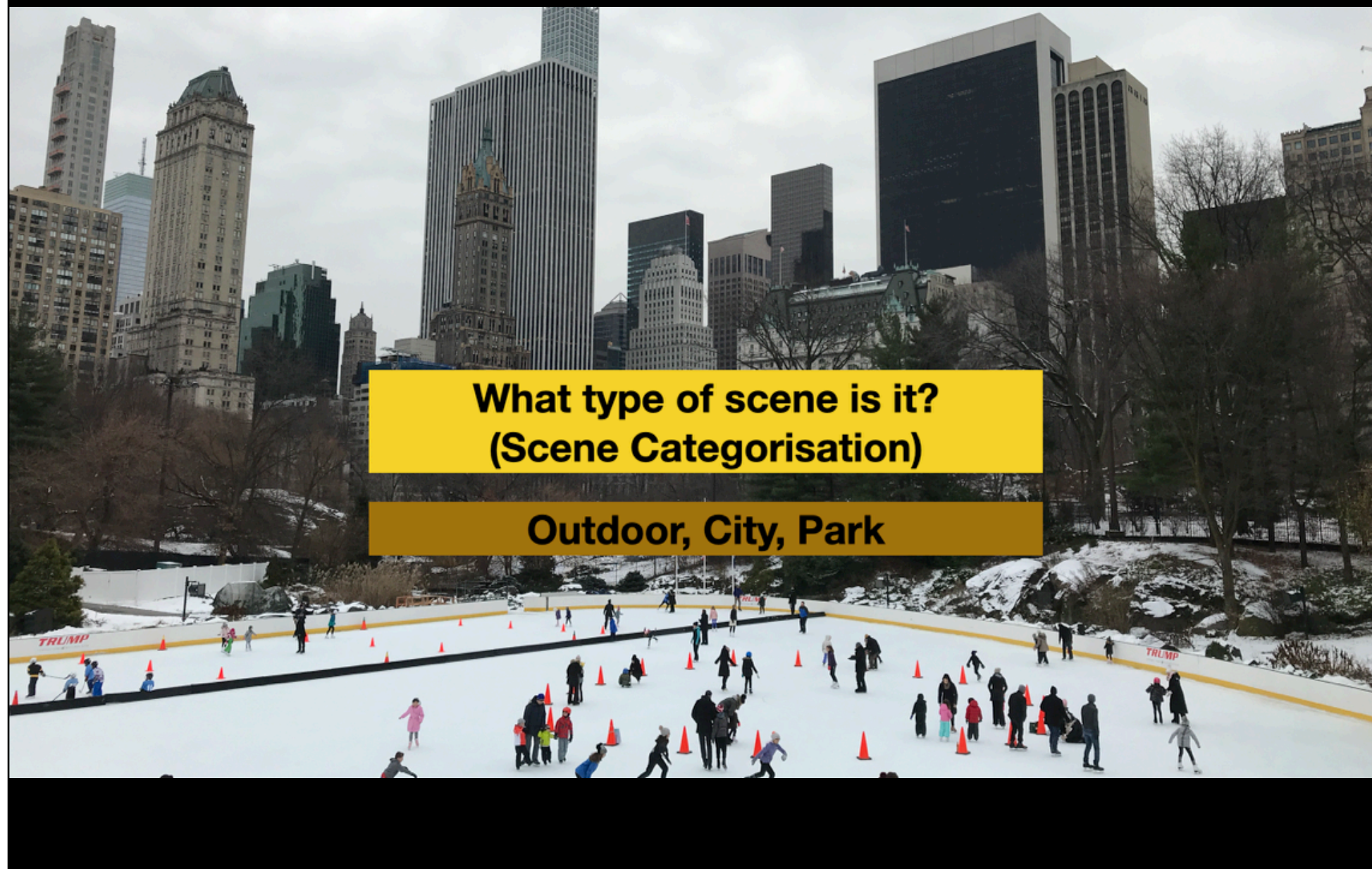
✓ Analysis complete. Your roof has:

- ☀️ **1,910 hours of usable sunlight per year**
Based on day-to-day analysis of weather patterns
- 🏠 **863 sq feet available for solar panels**
Based on 3D modeling of your roof and nearby trees

\$13,000 savings
Estimated net savings for your roof over 20 years

Wrong building? Click another roof to view details.

Map data ©2019 Google Terms of Use



**What type of scene is it?
(Scene Categorisation)**


Outdoor, City, Park






Predictions:

- **Type of environment:** outdoor
- **Scene categories:** skyscraper (0.704), downtown (0.211)
- **Scene attributes:** man-made, vertical components, open area, natural light, clouds, no horizon, metal, glass, sunny
- **Informative region for predicting the category "skyscraper" is:**



 **Hugging Face**


Models Datasets Spaces Docs Solutions Pricing 


Spaces:  OFA-Sys / **OFA-Image_Caption**  like 12 ● Running

App Files and versions

OFA-Image_Caption

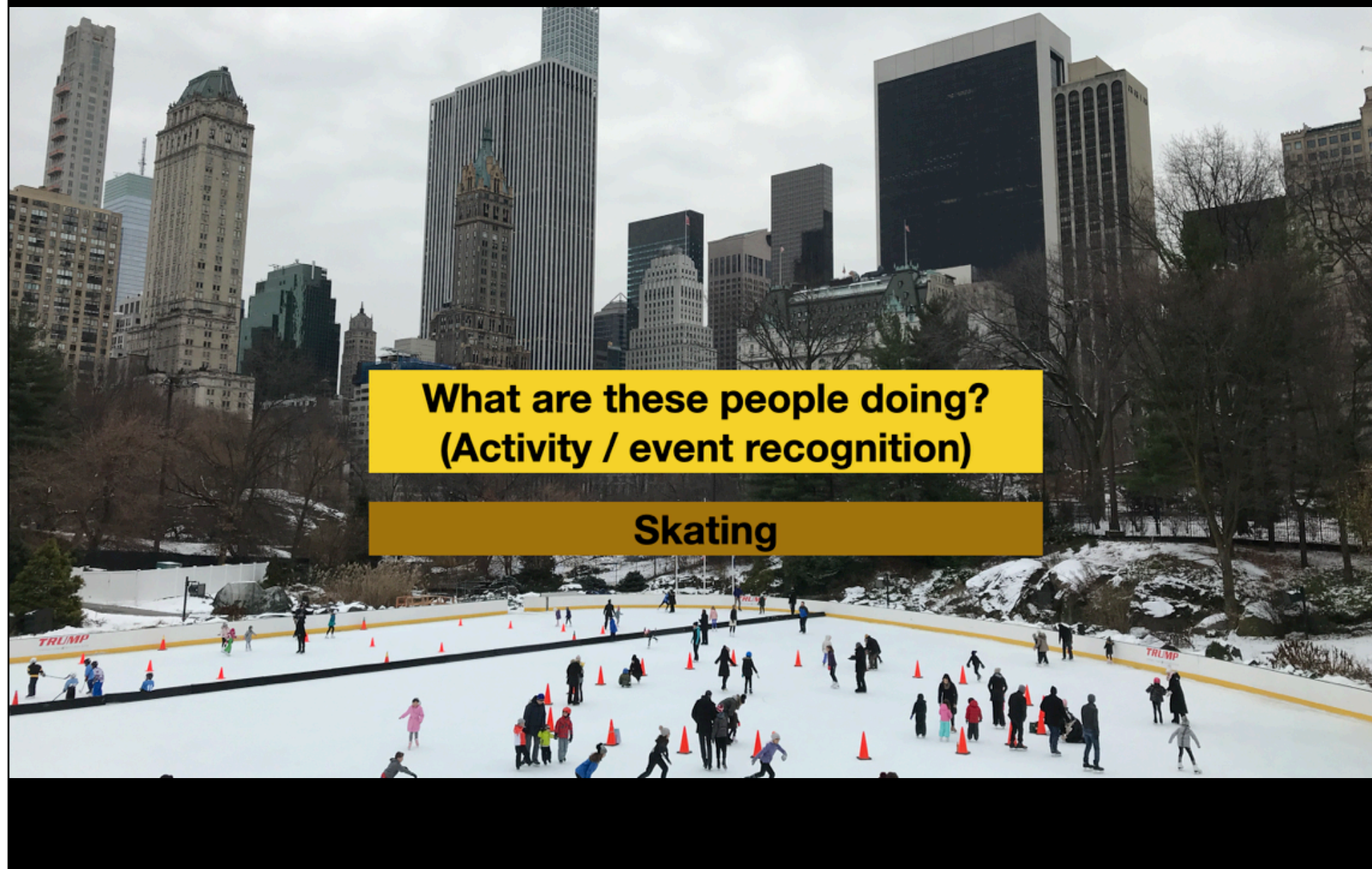
Gradio Demo for OFA-Image_Caption. Upload your own image or click any one of the examples, and click "Submit" and then wait for the generated caption.

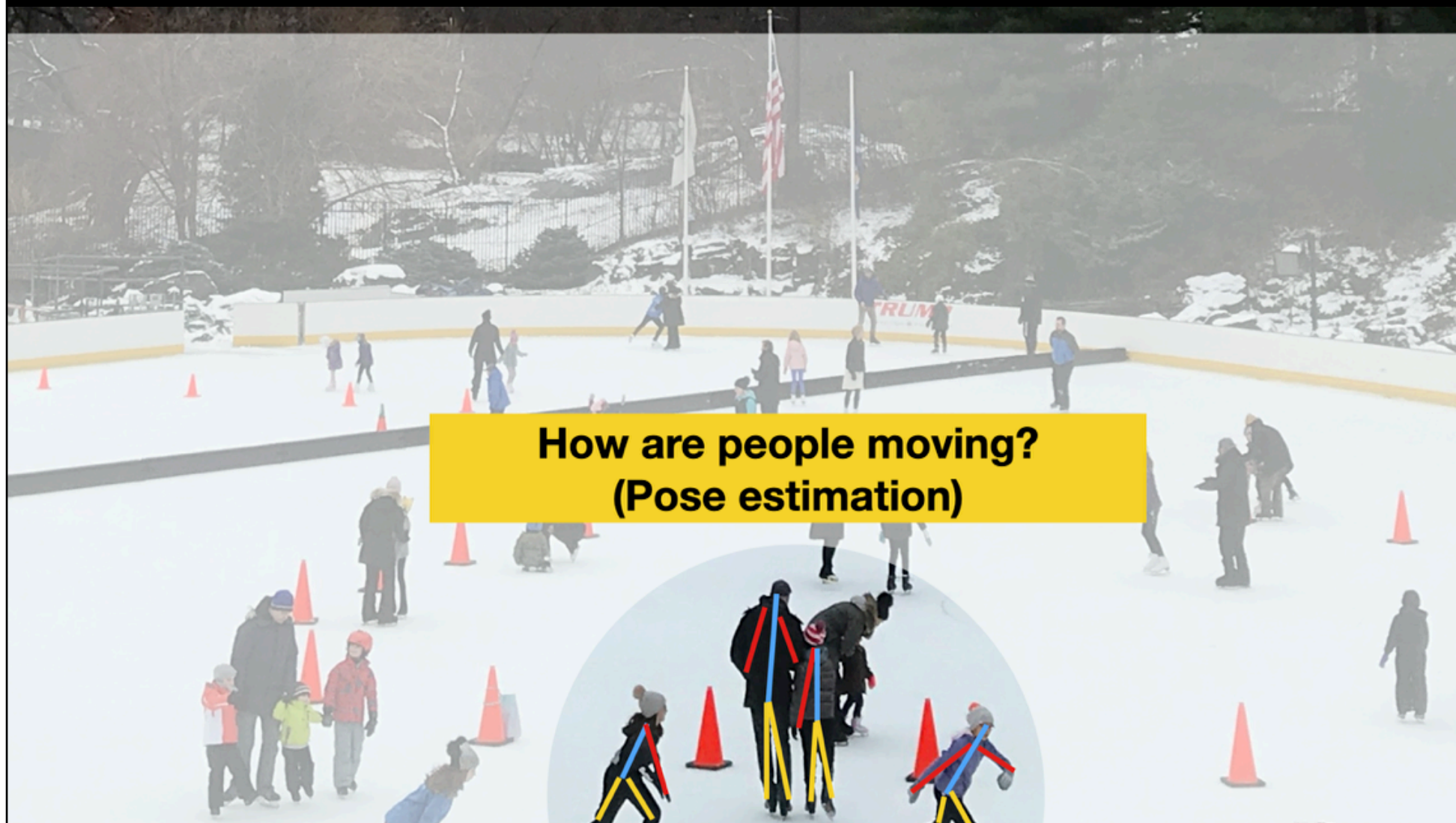
Image 

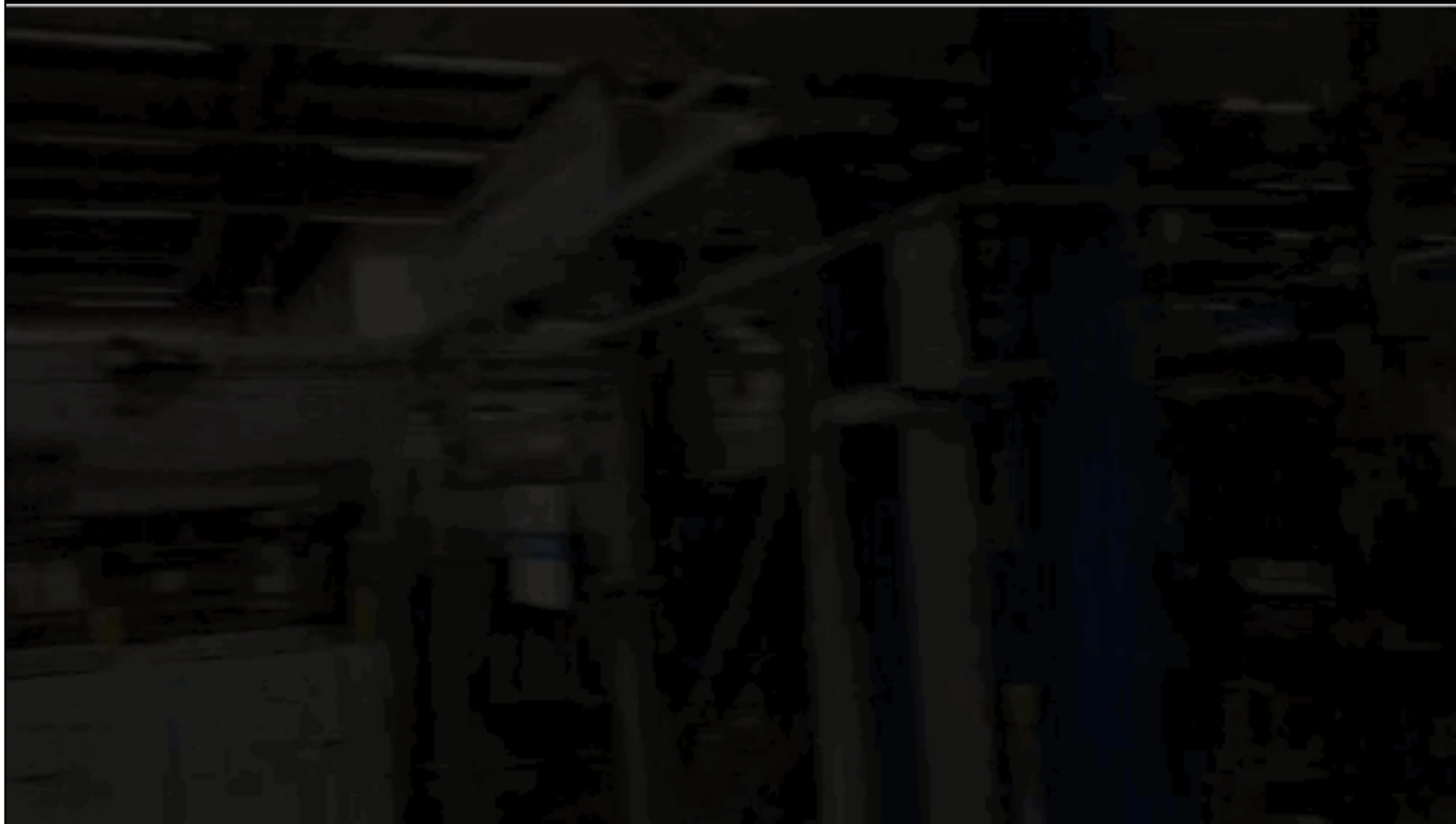


Caption 8.28s

Clear Submit





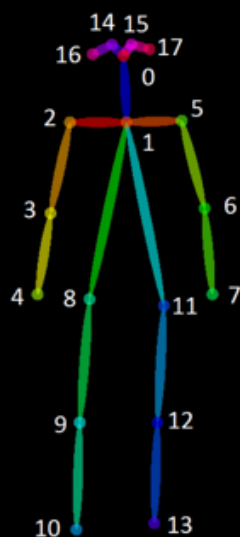


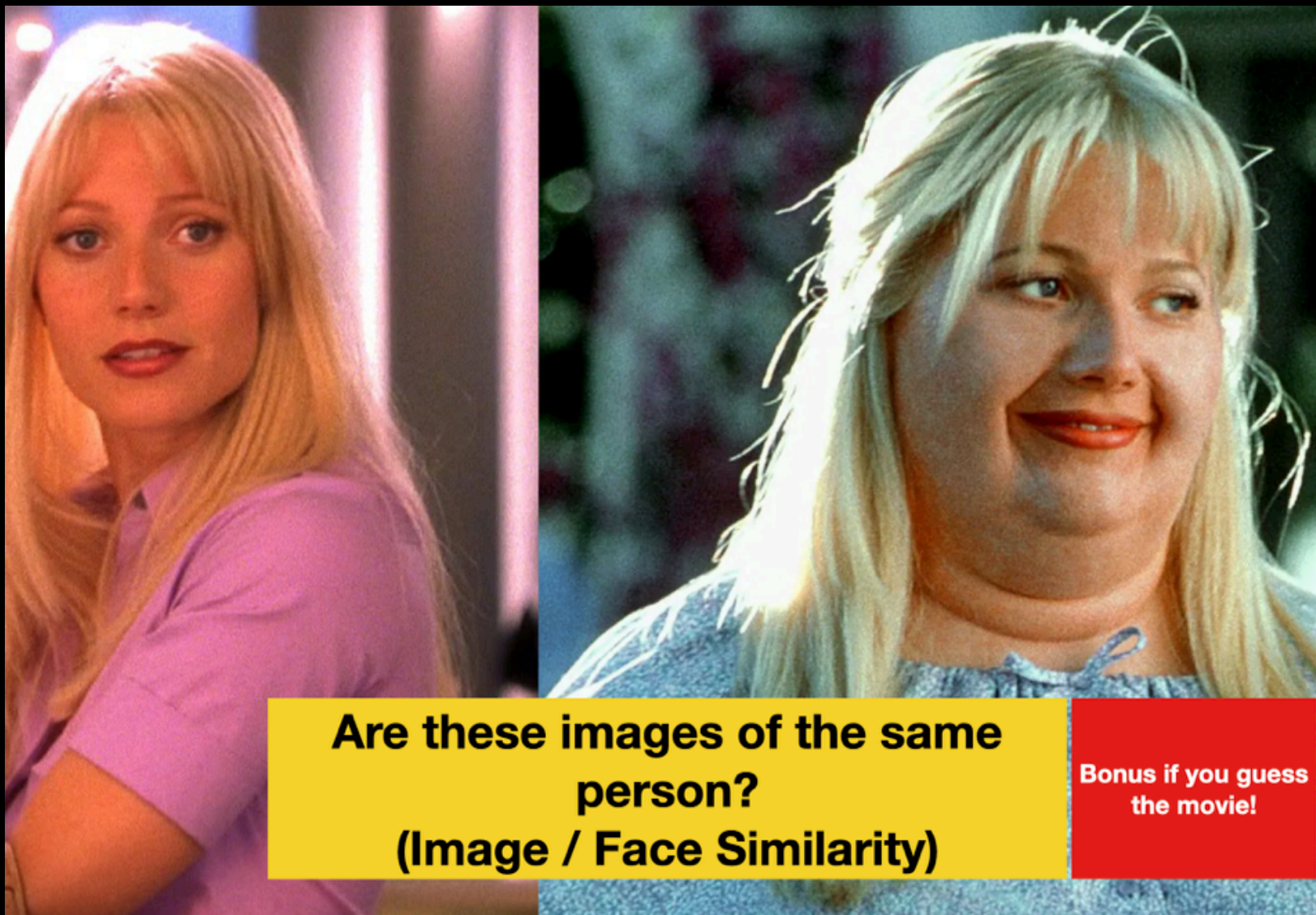
Stereolabs ZED Camera

3D Object Detection

Body tracking

Positional tracking





**Are these images of the same
person?
(Image / Face Similarity)**

**Bonus if you guess
the movie!**

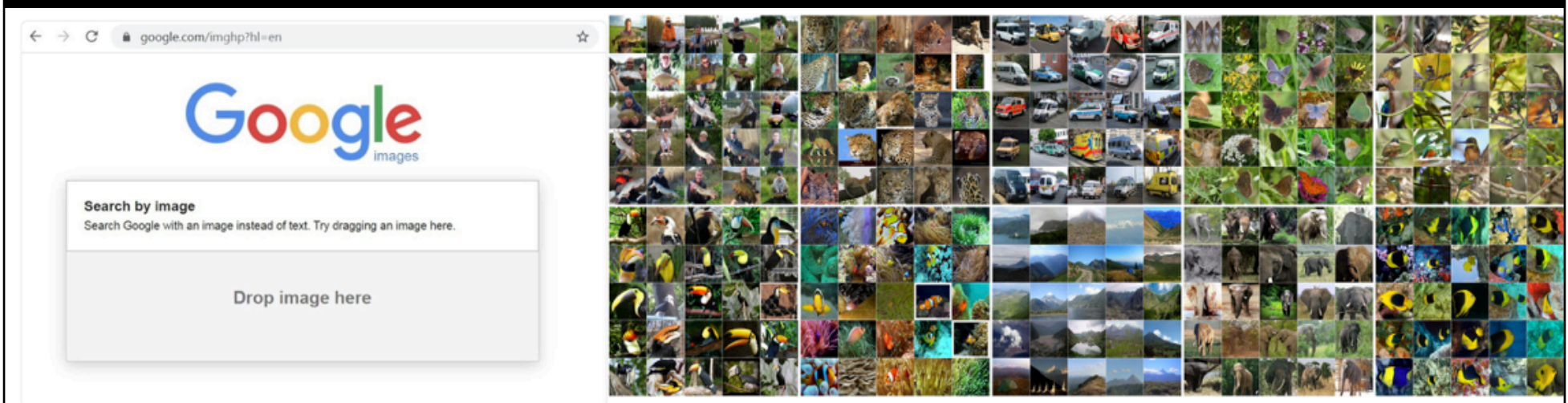
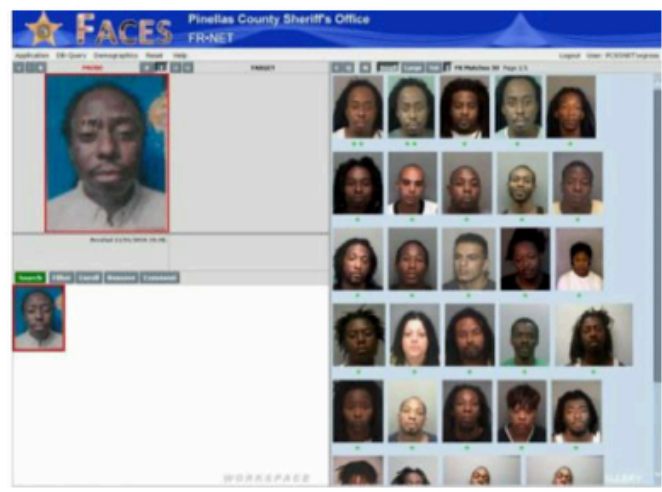
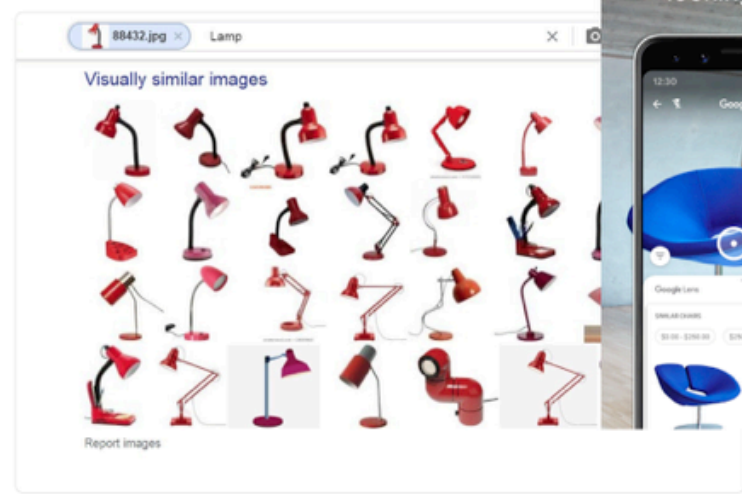


Image search results



Machine Learning for Design

Lecture 3

Machine Learning for Images. *Part 1*

Credits

CMU Computer Vision course -
Matthew O'Toole.

Grokking Machine Learning. Luis G.
Serrano. Manning, 2021